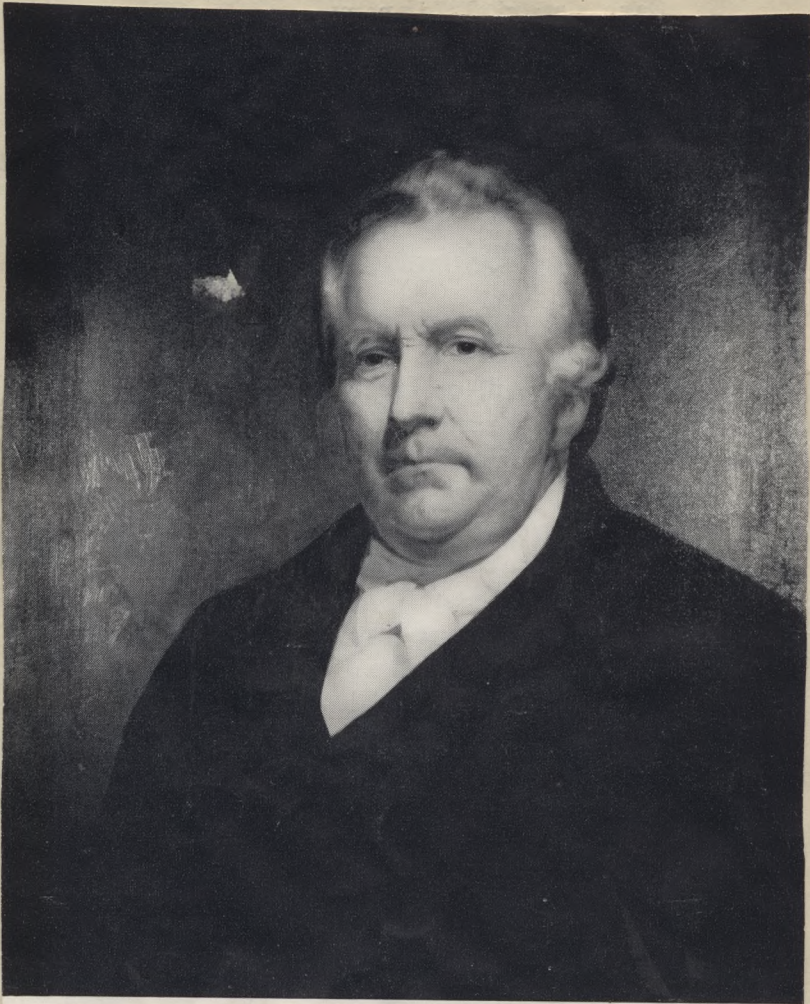


AS IT WAS IN THE BEGINNING
Reminiscences of Life in the Hartford Seminary
Foundation and a History
of the
Case Memorial Library

by

Elizabeth de W. Reot

1968



BENNET TYLER
President, The Theological Institute of Connecticut,
1834-1857.

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INTRODUCTION

EAST WINDSOR HILL



The Theological Institute of Connecticut, at East Windsor Hill, and East Windsor Hill Academy, 1851. Left, Academy and Chapel; right, The Theological Institute.

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FACULTY

EAST WINDSOR HILL, 1834 - 1865

Bennet Tyler (1783-1858), President and Professor of Theology, 1834-1858

Jonathan Cogswell (1782-1864), Professor of Ecclesiastical History, 1834-1844

William Thompson (1806-1889), Professor of Hebrew Language and Literature,
1834-1881, emeritus to 1889; Dean 1881-1889

Edward William Hooker (1794-1875), Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Ecclesiastical
History, 1844-1848

Nahum Gale (1812-1876), Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Pastoral Charge,
1851-1853.

Edward Alexander Lawrence (1808-1883), Professor of Ecclesiastical History, 1854-1865

Robert George Vermilye (1813-1875), Professor Theology, 1858-1875

INTRODUCTION

How many people living in Hartford today know about the early life of the Hartford Theological Seminary? Some of them only remember the old Hosmer Hall and Case Memorial Library on Broad Street. Now these are just memories as the old buildings have now been demolished to make room for the new Highways and the Re-development of Hartford.

Prof Curtis Manning Geer gave a very vivid picture in his "Hartford Theological Seminary, 1834-1934". Much of my information of the days before 1921 is taken from this book, but I learned much more by listening to Prof. Elmer E.S. Johnson relate his memoirs of the old faculty. When he visited the library he never failed to relate some interesting anecdote of Dr Chester David Hartranft and other Faculty members. I only wish I had a tape recorder to help in writing down everything he said.

I have worked in the Seminary Library for 46 years, serving under four Presidents: Dr William Douglas Mackenzie, Dr Robbins Wolcott Barstow, Russell Henry Stafford, and Dr James Noah Gettany, worked under six Head Librarians: Charles Snow Thayer, Elmer J. Cook, Henry Allan Gleason, Edward S. Sheppard, Dikran Hadidian and Duncan Brockway. As I am one of the few Hartford Seminary Librarians alive today who knows the history of the Foundation and the library's collections Dr Brockway, the librarian, asked me to write down everything I could remember. Forty seven years is a long time to remember every detail of every day and every year. It's a challenge! Let us see if I can do it!

First, let us begin with a very brief review of the early East Windsor Hill days..

Dean Willard T. Carter remarked at the Student-Faculty banquet that I date back to President William Douglas Mackenzie and can be found in the Archives. Because I am the "antique" one Prof. Henry Gleason once called me Bennet Tyler's secretary. A student had asked Prof Gleason how long I had been ~~in the~~ at the

Seminary. His answer was: "She was Bennet Tyler's secretary." A blank look came over the face of the student for he did not know who Bennet Tyler was. Professor Gleason waited a moment and then said: "Well, Bennet Tyler was the first President here back in 1834!"

To learn about Bennet Tyler let us flash back to 1844 to East Windsor Hill, not by space ship, but by an old rattly stage that leaves the American Hotel in Hartford at 3 P.M. on its way to Broad Brook. It is an hour's ride over the old covered, wooden bridge, and on a hot dusty road, to the four story brick building of the Theological Institute of Connecticut. Our arrival is an exciting one as the stage brings all books and papers ordered by the faculty and students. (Going by train is difficult as the Warehouse Point depot is six miles away and the Windsor depot, three miles away on the opposite side of the river.)

Remember these buildings are only 10 years old. On September 10, 1833 a group of 36 Connecticut Congregational ministers met in a convention at a small brick school-house in East Windsor, for the "purpose of consultation and taking such measures as may be deemed expedient for the defense and promotion of evangelical principles." The members who were prominent in this body were: Dr Samuel Spring, Asahel Nettleton, Nathaniel Hewitt, Daniel Dow, G.A. Calhoun, Joseph Harvey and Rev. Cyrus Yale. This meeting resulted in the organization of the Pastoral Union and the Theological Institute of Connecticut. The Pastoral Union and Board of Trustees met at East Windsor Hill, May 13, 1834 to attend the laying of the corner stone by the Rev Nathan Perkins of the West Hartford Congregational Church, and Samuel H. Ridell of Glastonbury giving the address. An excerpt from this address is used in one of the present folders of the Hartford Seminary Foundation: "We are acting not only for Connecticut, but for New England, for America and the world." At this time Bennet Tyler was inaugurated President and Professor of Theology, and Jonathan Cogswell, Professor of Sacred History. The first catalogue issued in 1835 listed three on the faculty: Bennet Tyler, Jonathan Cogswell and William Thompson. There were 26 students enrolled.

Returning to our visit President Bennet Tyler comes to meet us. He is a big,

Returning to our visit President Tyler comes to meet us. He is a big, husky man who ^{strolls} ~~strolls~~ across the street from his beautiful white house to give us a warm welcome. He was Professor of Christian Theology and famous for his Taylor-Tyler debate on the doctrine of sin - a debate between Nathan Taylor of the new theological school in New Haven and Bennet Tyler, pastor of the Second Congregational Church in Portland, Maine. Tyler became President on Oct 16, 1833 at a salary of \$1,000 a year plus a dwelling house. He began instruction that winter with a student enrollment of 15 before the laying of the corner-stone, May 13, 1834. We also meet Jonathan Cogswell, the first professor of Ecclesiastical History who contributed 10 years of work without a salary. Funds were meagre and the only way to have this professor was to get one who could pay his own salary. He was not a scholarly man and failed to awaken any enthusiasm, but he was a generous man and had a good nature.

Asahel Nettleton, one of the founders of the "Tyler-for-President" slogan, was Professor of Pastoral Duty but because of his health he spent a part of each year giving lectures on revivals. He was not on the faculty but was the most influential man in the formation of the Pastoral Union. Before accepting the Presidency Bennet Tyler stipulated that Asahel Nettleton have charge of the practical training of the students. The students loved him and as a result of his visits to their rooms a closer bond grew between him and his students than with any other man connected with the Institute. He "took care of their souls." He built a house on the West side of the East Windsor highway, just south of the old cemetery of Timothy Edwards. It took him a year to build and it cost over \$3,000. It was a fine frame two story house with simple decorations over the doors and windows. The income from his Village Hymns and Real Estate enabled him to give \$27,625 to the Seminary. The Nettleton Professorship of Biblical Literature was founded in 1846 in his honor. In a small note book of Asahel Nettleton, containing sermon outlines from November 22, 1808 to June 25, 1809 there appeared several verses on Catholicism. Here are a few of those verses:

That God should decree
 And yet man be free
 Is what you deny to be true;
 The first you refuse;
 The latter you choose-
 Then let us this statement peruse.

I grant you "free ill
 To go or stand still
 As best suits your present occasion";
 You can't hence conclude
 Your inference is good
 That there is no Predestination.

That God does fore-know
 If you stand still or go
 Is a matter you'll readily own;
 The point that we part in-
 You think it uncertain -
 If the thing come to pass that's fore known.

 To deny God's decree
 Or deny the will free
 Absurdities follow on either;
 Let God then ordain,
 Let free will remain,
 Let heaven and man be together.

Then let us adore
 His wisdom and power
 Display'd in decrees all abroad;
 And let us decree,
 Since the will is thus free,
 To be workers together with God.

Old Deacon Ellsworth lives up the street. He is a shrewd Yankee farmer who owned a large farm which he bought for \$250, and a piece of which he sold to the Seminary for the same price. Because he was greatly interested in watching the new buildings going up he was dubbed "Old Brick and Mortar." He was deeply interested in the seminary and in sympathy with its theology. He served as a member of the Board of Trustees for 35 years. He looked after the students' physical well-being as Dr Nettleton cared for their souls. He opposed the moving to Hartford because he thought the quiet and rural surroundings were more conducive to study than the turmoil and distractions of Hartford. Always with a

a shy, watchful, half suspicious, yet genial smile, he roamed the halls as if his boys needed watching. He furnished the wood at a low price, for he believed that cutting wood gave them exercise and burning it kept them warm. He was a successful farmer who would not allow his fertile soil to be used for growing tobacco. He frowned a little when the doors slammed; the blinds shattering against the brick walls; the gates going to pieces or the careless loss of his work-shop tools. The students did manual labor and used Deacon Ellsworth's tools. On the 4th of July, Seminary picnics were often held in his grove. The people would assemble in the chapel, listen to speeches by the students and then march in a procession to the grove where they ate cake and drank iced cold lemonade.

Deacon Ellsworth told a story about Eli Smith, a missionary who had just returned from 25 years of work in Armenia. He came to visit the Seminary but missed the stage at Windsor and had to drive up in a rig. After jouncing all the way down he pulled up at the old Bissell ferry landing after dark. The ferry was not running at that time and Mr Smith stood and called across to President Tyler. Jonah, the handy man, was ordered to go after Mr Smith in the leaky, Seminary scow. Jonah did not want to risk it as it took in too much water. Mr Smith was asked if he could swim. "No," said Mr Smith, "but I can float!" With that reply he squatted his 200 pounds in the stern seat. The boat settled. When he landed at the Institute's wharf he was dripping wet. Mr Smith commented that it was harder to reach the Seminary than it was to go to Armenia!

We next meet William Thompson, Professor of Hebrew and Biblical Literature. He was the son of Deacon Augustus and Kesia (Hopkins) Thompson and was born in Goshen, Conn, Feb 18, 1803. He studied at Goshen and Sharon Academy and graduated from Union Collge in 1826 with honors. He came to the Theological Institute of Connecticut in 1834 and continued Professor until 1881 and Emeritus in 1889.

He had his hand in everything: [^]superintended the rhetorical exercises and corrected the [^]sermons of the senior class; took the Church History Chair when it became vacant and helped in the Theology Department when that Professor became too ill to teach. He was treasurer of the East Windsor Hill Academy and custodian of the East Windsor Cemetery. The students who tried for the Turretin Latin Prize were examined by Dr Thompson. He was acting President or Dean after the death of Bennet Tyler and before the coming of Chester David Hartranft.

One student said of him: "With a look as serene as the one he wore in Hosmer Hall in more prosperous times and with all the dignity of a man presiding over an institution numbering hundreds, instead of tens, Dr Thompson went in and out before us and filled the double chair of Greek and Hebrew Exegesis and sometimes occupied a whole settee when the exigencies of the Seminary required it, and took his conspicuous seat at the right of the old Center Church... He was a model of correctness, of self-control, of politeness, of unselfishness, a man of the finest convictions, of outspoken manifestation of his views, and yet a most cordial friend of everybody, ready at any cost to himself to aid his students as his own children."

At the time of our visit there are only three professors and twenty four in the student body. The courses studied were: Biblical Interpretation for the first year; Systematic Theology, the second year; and Sacred Rhetoric the third year. Church History occupied a part of the first two years, and all students had to take this as it ~~is~~ was required.. They also took all the Old and ~~New~~ Testament courses; required to read Hebrew and Greek and all of Dr Tyler's courses in Systematics. At the end of a year a public examination was given after which a dissertation was read by each student. Only one vacation was granted and that was after the Anniversary in August. This lasted until the last Wednesday in October. There was no ~~charge~~ for tuition, room rent or use

of the library, and board in private families was from \$1.25 to \$1.60 a week, 1834-1851, and \$2.25 a week from 1851-1859, and during these latter years there was a charge of \$3.00 for Care of the Buildings.

Dr Tyler remarked: "After many years of earnest devotion to the interests of this new enterprise I never had a doubt of its having been the way of duty for me to leave the large united and prosperous church in Portland, Maine, and take and hold the place I now have - a place of comparative difficulty, discouragement and apparent uncertainty."

STUDENT LIFE

What did the students do for social life? There was nothing to do but study. Not a sound to distract them but the songs of birds or an occasional carriage rolling by. It was only a small village, made up of the families of the faculty, and well-to-do farmers. The students lived and had their classes in the same building. The Old East Windsor Academy was next to the dormitory and was later used as the chapel. The students did manual labor in the carpenter shop and worked in the garden with tools and seeds supplied by "Old Brick and Mortar.". If there were any proceeds in this work they were applied to the individual's expenses. Flowers were picked and given to their respective land-ladies as a means of sentiment in return for delicious home-made cookies.

The students liked to debate and the Nettleton Rhetorical Society was formed and many important subjects were discussed. As early as 1835 they debated: "Dought Christians to petition Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia?" They decided in the negative on "Is the negro race inferior to other men?" and decided that the "colonization system should be relied on as the only means of removing African slavery from the United States." They had temperance debates and discussions on the use of tobacco. The school was surrounded by tobacco fields. They voted that "The use of tobacco should be classified in the same category as the drinking of rum" and "the use and raising of tobacco

was morally wrong." Deacon Ellsworth would not allow one stick of tobacco to be raised on his fertile soil.

The students took long walks along the country roads and through the woods with the young village girls. Once two students took two young ladies skating in the cove. One lady asked her escort if he could run on his toes on the ice. He tried to show her that he could, but he landed on his head with a great gash over his eye. There were moon-light rides in the old row boat, and just as much courting as there is today!

Before returning to the big city we visited the East Windsor Hill Academy, and wandered back of the buildings to the old East Windsor Hill cemetery, owned by the Seminary for many years. Here we found the grave of Asahel Nettleton who died May 16, 1844. The simple inscription on his monument was: Rev. Asahel Nettleton, D.D. Died May 16, 1844, Aged 61 years. Bennet Tyler, his family, and Ellsworth with his family were buried there at a later date. The following is a list of those who were buried here:

Rev Bennet Tyler, 1st President of Theological Institute of Connecticut. Tall column on which is inscribed: Rev Bennet Tyler, D.D., first President and Professor of Christian Theology in the Theological Institute of Conn., died May 14, 1858, Aged 74. Esther his wife died May 25, 1858, aged 72. On back: William Tyler, Sept 8, 1849, aged 21 years.

In memory of Eliphalet William Tyler, son of Rev J. Ellery and Mary Williams Tyler, and grandson of Bennet Tyler, b. Dec 25, 1846; died Oct 22, 1929. "The memory of the first is blessed."

In memory of Elizabeth P. Tyler, Beloved wife of Eliphalet Tyler, daughter of Harris and Jennet Riker Wilson, b. May 22, 1849; died July 13, 1925. "And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

In memory of Harriet W. Tyler, only child of Eliphalet and Elizabeth Phoenix Tyler, and great-grand-daughter of Bennet Tyler, b. Nov 27, 1892; d. June 22, 1925. "Underneath are the everlasting arms."

Caroline E. Tyler, wife of J. E. Tyler, d. Jan 1, 1917, aged 85.

Frances M. Tyler, daughter of J. Ellery and Caroline E. Tyler, b. June 11, 1861; d. Dec 17, 1922.

Mary E. Tyler, daughter of J. Ellery Tyler and Caroline E. Tyler, b. July 10, 1852; d. Oct 2, 1931.

J. Ellery Tyler, b. April 11, 1810; d. Aug 14, 1873.

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Mary H. wife of J.E.Tyler and daughter of Hon.E.Williams of Northampton,Mass.
d.Oct 3,1853,aged 40.

Erastus Ellsworth, b.Jan 20,1790; d.April 30,1879.

Elizabeth Wolcott,his wife; b.Sept 23,1791;d. Feb 7,1873. "Blessed are the dead
who die in the Lord."

Back of stone: Children of Erastus and Elizabeth: Elizabeth, April 7,1824 - Dec 7,
1825; Jonah Leavitt, May 25,1829 - Apr 25,1832; Erastus W. Dec 27,1822-Jan 5,1902.

Rev Levi Smith (one of the Founders) b. Nov 12,1790;ordained to the Gospel ministry
June 5,1822; d.Jan 15,1854. "I shall rise again." Lydia,wife of Levi Smith,
d.Sept 5,1875;aged 83.

We took a few minutes to tour the small library which was in a small room on
the second floor of the dormitory. This library was only open Wednesdays and Saturdays
from 1 - 2. The librarian was William Thompson who received, in addition to his
salary as Professor of Biblical Theology,\$45 a year, half of which he shared with
an assistant to relieve him of some of the drudgery.

Let us see what kind of a library we had 125 years ago.

LIBRARY

East Windsor Hill 1834 - 1865

THE LIBRARY OF THE THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

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"In the course of the century there has been gathered at Hartford Theological Seminary one of the great theological libraries of America...The beginnings of the library were very humble...The Rev. Chauncey G. Lee wrote to Dr Asahel Nettleton who was on an evangelistic visit in the South: 'Can you not obtain some books for our library on your southern excursion? No matter what the books are, we shall not look a gift horse in the mouth, but shall thankfully receive anything on condition that if it cannot be used in our library, or if there are more copies of the same work we should have the privilege of exchanging for such as we need.'"

Many books were donated by eminent divines who gave their libraries...The Trustees recognized the need of a library even before the first building was erected. At their meeting of January 21, 1834 they voted to appoint agents to raise money for the buildings and voted that the "Prudential Committee furnish the agents with a separate subscription for funds to obtain a library for the Institute." These subscriptions for the library to be binding only on condition that \$2,000 be raised and after this sum was raised it was to be used as soon as it was deemed expedient for the purchase of books to constitute the beginning of the library. A committee was appointed to select the books, consisting of Samuel Spring and Timothy Phelps Gillett, two members of the Board of Trustees, and Dr Tyker. At the time of the laying of the corner-stone for the first building, four months later (May 1834) there was on hand a respectable number of books. In May 1835 the trustees reported "a valuable and appropriate selection of books, with an increase of 2,200 volumes. This rapid increase from nothing to 2,200 volumes had been possible because many books had been presented by benevolent individuals so that less than \$1,000 had been spent in the purchase of books." "It comprised the best standard works in theological literature and in sacred and profane history."

(Note: 134 years later this number increased to 200,000!)

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"Some time during the first three years of the Institute, there came into the possession of the library a copy of the Bible translated into Chinese by Morrison and Milne, 21 volumes published at Malacca, 1823, and Morrison's Dictionary of the Chinese Language, 3 pts, 1815-1823; Morrison's Grammar of the Chinese Language, and the complete works of Confucius. The editor of The Watchman, Dr Harvey, rejoiced that the books necessary for the study of the Chinese Language were now in the possession of the Seminary...because at East Windsor Hill young men who are contemplating a mission to China may commence preparation by making themselves familiar...with the language."

In "In these early days the library was in a small room in the dormitory and was open Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1-2. Prof William Thompson was its librarian, in addition to his duties as teacher of Biblical Theology, ^{he} ~~and~~ received \$45 a year as librarian. More than half of this sum he paid an assistant who relieved him of some of the drudgery." 7 (on p. 17)

In 1836 the library was helped through the legacy of Deacon Samuel Stone of Townsend, Massachusetts. After his death it was found that he had placed his property in the hands of a board of trustees with the provision that it should be used for the cause of Christ. One of the trustees, Rev. J. Todd of Northampton, Mass., wrote Dr Tyler on July 20, 1836 that the trustees of this fund planned to give \$1,000 to the Seminary on certain conditions. One of which was that the money be used to increase the number of valuable books in the Seminary Library; another was that a list of books be submitted to the trustees of the Stone Fund, and no books could be purchased without the approval of said trustees. These books should be placed by themselves in an alcove to be known as the Stone Alcove with a printed label bearing the name of the donor. The Trustees of the Seminary accepted these conditions. A list of books was drawn up, approved by the Stone Fund Trustees and the purchasing was entrusted to Rev Ebenezer C. Hutchinson of Petersburg, Va., who acquired the books on a trip to Europe. After his return he refused any compensation and paid freight from London.

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He wrote in The Watchman for November 28, 1836:

"Your order embraced the most rare books in Europe and in the world; and no one who has not been through the trial can form a correct estimate of the difficulties which oppose the execution of such an order... It was fortunate that your order came to hand just as one of the principal book sellers in London had returned from scouring the continent for the very books you desired... The most costly works in this collection are the ponderous tomes of Baronius, the Magdeburg Centuriatores, St Chrysostom and Bayle's Dictionary."

This was an astonishing list for a little seminary but it was approved by the trustees of The Stone Fund. The Magdeburg Centuries is a work in 13 folio volumes published in 1557-1574 and is a beautiful example of early printing and binding. It was the first attempt to write the history of the church from the evangelical point of view. This was followed by the Ecclesiastical Annals of Baronius, 12 volumes, and published in Venice, 1705. There was also the four volume edition of Spondanus, continuing the work of Baronius from 1597-1646. This was a learned attempt to defend the Catholic Church against the attack made in The Magdeburg Centuries. Another extensive and valuable purchase from the Stone Fund was the works of St Chrysostom, in thirteen folio volumes. All of these were in Latin except Bayle's Historical and Critical Dictionary in five volumes which was in English.

In the years 1836 - 1837 the number of volumes had increased to 3,528. These additions, aside from the purchases under The Stone Fund, came through the efforts of Rev. George A. Calhoun. In 1837 the trustees considered the library was worth \$6,000, but from 1837 growth of the library was slow, and in 1842-1843, 100 volumes were added through the efforts of Dr Tenney, the Institute's financial agent, and in 1846 the students were embarrassed because of the lack of books. In 1851 the total number was 4,529, a gain of 1,000 in fourteen years, which contrasted unfavorably with the gain of 3,500 in the first five years. In 1851 the library received a gift of \$20 from Jasper Gilbert, Esq., of North Coventry.

Prof Augustus C. Thompson, who kept in close touch with the library from the beginning, stated in 1853: "The beginning of an early promise of a useful library was not being fulfilled. He had hoped for the steady growth by purchase and gifts but nearly twenty years had passed since the beginning of the Institute and the library was still very unsatisfactory. He saw that the lack of library facilities would be a serious handicap in efforts to get the right kind of men on the teaching staff. He stated that it would be impossible for a teacher to conduct a satisfactory and scholarly-like inquiry in any department without other helps than the present library affords. Scholarly men would hesitate about coming to an institution with such poor facilities for study." This interest in the library continued through his long life and culminated in the gift to the Hartford Theological Seminary of his magnificent collection of works relating to missions. Dr Thompson believed that at least \$500 a year should be spent on the library. Through Mr Abner Kingman, a friend of Dr Thompson, 300 volumes were added in 1853 and 100 volumes from the Gilbert Fund in 1855. Rev. Stephen Dodd, a member of the Pastoral Union, left a portion of his library, valued at \$911, in 1856 and these were placed in an Alcove~~x~~ at the request of Mr Dodd. Total number of volumes now 6,400.

In 1857 the law forbade the taking of books out of town, and this embarrassed the students who resided outside the limits of East Windsor Hill. Three years later the students still complained and "awaited with patience the improvement of the library which the avowed purposes of the trustees last year led them to anticipate." Richard Bond left \$4,000 to the library in 1863, and at the summer meeting of the Board of Trustees it was voted that "\$500 of this fund be employed to meet the present wants of the library, and the balance be invested by the treasurer.

Down through the Civil War years and the removal to Prospect Street the library continued small and there was nothing to indicate that it was to become one of the great theological libraries of America.

"The condition of the Seminary became very precarious in 1856. The class that graduated that year lost most of its members who left to go to Andover. They did not want to graduate from a decaying institution. There was uncertainty about its future. Should it remain at East Windsor or go to New Haven or to Hartford. The bottom was reached when there was no graduate in 1858. It was apparent that if nothing was done the Seminary would join that long and melancholy procession of little theological institutions.." (C.M.Geer. The Hartford Theological Seminary, 1834-1934, p. 101)



The Wadsworth House, on Prospect St., Hartford, 1865.

FACULTY

PROSPECT STREET, 1865-1878

- William Thompson (1806-1889), Professor of Hebrew Language and Literature, 1834-1881
- Robert George Verhilye (1813-1875), Professor of Theology, 1858-1875
- Joseph Connor Bodwell (1812-1876), Professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Charge,
1866-1873
- Philip Schaff (1819-1893), Professor Ecclesiastical History, 1868-1871
- Matthew Brown Riddle (1836-1916), Professor of New Testament Exegesis, 1871-1887
- Thomas Spencer Childs (1825-1914), Professor of Biblical and Ecclesiastical History,
1871-1878
- Ralph Guernsey Hibbard (1837-1904), Instructor in Elocution, 1874-1878
- William Stevens Karr (1829-1888), Professor of Christian Theology, 1876-1888

Ten years later we learn that our beloved East Windsor Hill buildings are too far from civilization and that the students are leaving for Andover Theological Seminary - the roads becoming worn out and the tracks leading only in one direction. There was a great discussion as to merits of location and the decision was finally made to move to Hartford. On August 16, 1865 a special meeting of the Board of Trustees was held at the home of Pliny Jewell, a Trustee, who was authorized to lease the Wadsworth Mansion on Prospect Street. This was built and occupied by Daniel Wadsworth, the wealthy son of Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth, known in Revolutionary War history ^{as} an efficient officer of the army and a trusted friend of George Washington. Colonel Rochambeau and Washington enjoyed the hospitality of Colonel Wadsworth in the very rooms that later became the chapel and Hebrew recitation room. Another house at 48 Prospect was the home of Thomas Day, Secretary of State for Connecticut. This house was used as a boarding house for the Seminary students. In 1867 a third house was purchased, a large and commodious one on Main Street, South of the Athenaeum.

Moving into the Prospect Street buildings meant that the old East Windsor Hill buildings would have to be sold. Most of the enterprises failed; once the dormitory was a sanitarium where people came for rest and quiet; a boarding school was next; later the buildings were in the hands of a "healer" and the Masons used the Chapel for a hall. The dormitory was demolished to make room for the new Ellsworth Memorial High School in 1932. At this time Professor Elmer Johnson and Curtis Geer went to East Windsor Hill to rescue the contents of the corner stone but found nothing. In 1934 the Chapel became a modernistic dance hall, restaurant and gasoline station. Take a ride out there now and you will find a beautiful High School with the pillars from the old Chapel and the corner stone of the original building - the stepping stone from the Timothy Edwards house - still inscribed: Theological Institute of Connecticut, 1834

The only faculty left over from the East Windsor Hill days were: William Thompson who continued as Nettleton Professor of Biblical Literature and acted as President (or Dean) until the coming of Chester David Hartranft; and Dr Robert G. Vermilye, Professor of Christian Theology, in whose class room everything was done with painstaking fidelity and in reverent love of truth. He used the Seminary system in which ~~in which~~ the students prepared essays which were read and discussed. These discussions made sparks fly but he did not expect his students to accept his theology without examination. He taught students to think for themselves and stimulated their minds to enthusiastic work. He was "a great teacher, a delightful companion and a man whose whole heart and soul went into this seminary."

(Did he foresee the present student revolt against faculties and trustees, 100 years later?)

The students ate in the Thomas Day house. Occupancy in these buildings was not satisfactory. The rooms were unsuitable for lectures; they were too small with very bad lighting and poor ventilation; and were heated by coal stoves. Coal had to be brought into the rooms and ashes carried out through the long corridors. The old barn in back of the Day house was fitted with crude home-made gymnastic apparatus. (Could this be the famous Wadsworth Stable that stood for so long on Prospect Street near the Wadsworth Athenaeum, and was recently moved to Lebanon to be beside the home of Governor Trumbull?)

The little row boat called the "Scantic" from the little river that flowed into the Connecticut River near East Windsor Hill, was used when the students liked to ride the waves from the big Hartford to New York steamers.



CHESTER DAVID HARTRANFT
President, The Hartford Theological Seminary, 1888-1902.

Waldo Professor of Ecclesiastical History
May 9, 1878 and Librarian - 1884

13
16

PROSPECT STREET - LIBRARY 1865-1878

The Library was now in quarters considerably smaller than the one previously used and only part of the books were removed to Hartford. The remaining books were packed in boxes and left in East Windsor Hill, and in 1867 there were several thousands still unpacked. Philip Schaff, Professor of Church History from 1868-1870, pledged \$500 if the library would raise \$2500 for enlargement of the library. The crowded condition of the rooms made it difficult to preserve a good classification of the books, especially when new ones were purchased. The amount required to meet this order was \$700.

William Thompson stated in 1871, that a new catalogue was much needed but he hesitated to undertake the task of preparing one without an assistant. He asked that the Board authorize the Prudential Committee to arrange the matter with him. The library moved to other quarters in 1873 but the report states:

"While we remain where we are, we must be content to have our library in a broken and unsatisfactory condition. Want of space has prevented from the first a complete classification and a proper allotment became impossible. In 1874 the library was divided into four parts, occupying four rooms on different floors and proved a positive inconvenience. Its original classification was seriously disturbed. The assistant librarian, Mr Kelsey, reported in 1878 that the chief labor difficulties connected with the removal and care of the library having fallen into other hands, the Prudential Committee was notified at the beginning of the year that the librarian would expect no further salary. At the request of the Committee he retained his office until the present time, but now desires an appointment of a successor."

Mr Kelsey reported also that in 1877 he moved 6,000 volumes from 33 to 46 Prospect Street and in 1880, 12,000 volumes to Broad Street. He hoped that somebody would have to move 40,000 volumes into a new and permanent home.

Chester David Hartranft, at the age of 37, represented the New Brunswick Theological Seminary at the meeting of the American Library Association in 1878. In New Brunswick he had gathered a \$50,000 collection of books founding the Sage Memorial Library. He was appointed and inaugurated Waldo Professor of Ecclesiastical History on May 9, 1878 and was made librarian at the same time. At the time of his appointment there were only 12,000 volumes in the Seminary Library. In 10 years the number increased to 40,069.

He had worked out his ideas of theological education while he was a pastor in New Brunswick, New Jersey. He gave an address before the alumni association of New Brunswick Seminary called "The Aims of a Theological Seminary" in which he presented his views before the Hartford Theological Seminary Faculty.

Immediately upon receiving his appointment in Hartford he entered upon his duties as a librarian. It was impossible in the present crowded quarters to be properly arranged. The Prudential Committee began the task of enlarging the library and the following measures were adopted:

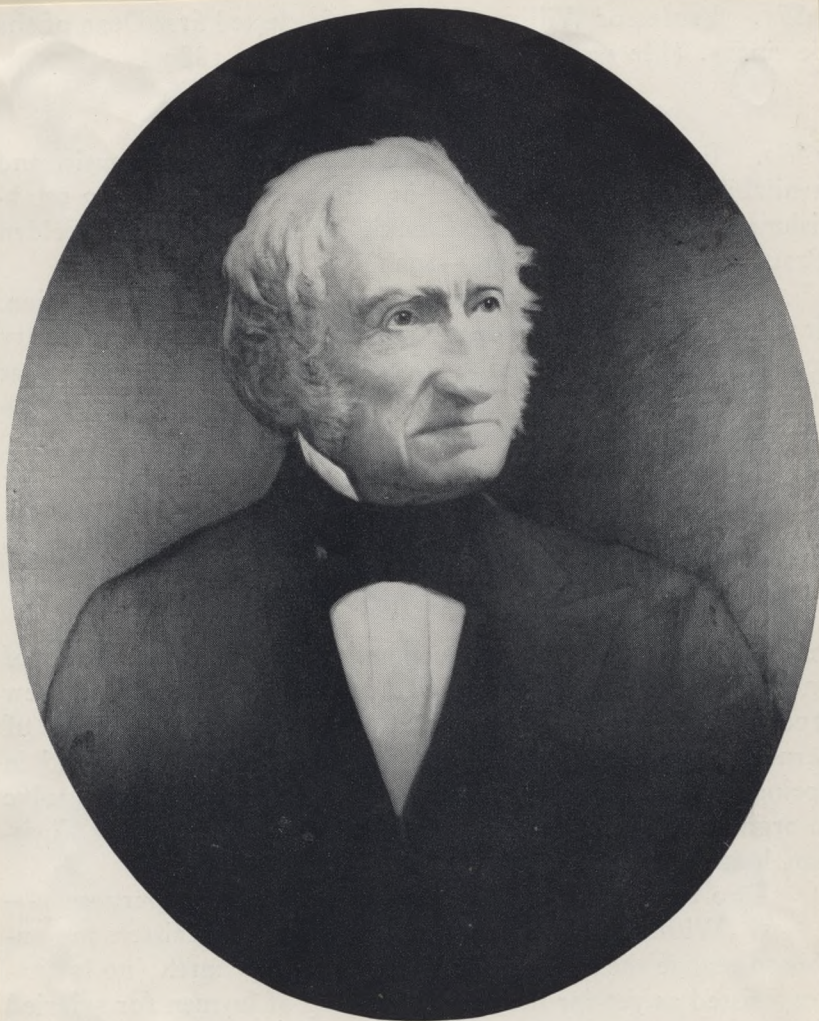
1. An appropriation of \$1,000 to increase the number of books in the Church History Department.
2. A plan for raising a large sum of money to be expended at once for the purchase of books, preparing an endowment of alcoves to be named for individuals contributing \$2,500. Prof. Thompson and the librarian interviewed a number of citizens of Hartford and explained the project for their consideration and future action. The demise of the venerated Mr Hosmer and his large bequest arrested this for a season, but we hope to prosecute it later. Circulars were addressed to the Alumni requesting an endowment for an Alumni Alcove.
3. The Prudential Committee next appropriated \$10,000 to be at once expended for books. The plan of purchase as follows:
 - a. One part for procuring general and theological bibliography.
 - b. A second part for procuring selections from the Theological Literature published from 1850-1879.
 - c. A third part for procuring outline books in all divisions of Theological Encyclopedia.
 - d. A fourth part for building up the sciences chronologically.
4. Two funds should be raised one for immediate expenditure, \$40,000, and another for permanent investment whose income should be judiciously spent in making yearly additions to the library. This fund should reach \$50,000.

To obtain these books and give them room for arrangement requires a separate fire-proof building.

"The point which the librarian would emphasize before the Board of Trustees is: Hartford should not be expected to do the whole of this work...some of it should come from other sections. We have a larger constituency than this city affords. Cannot the Trustees take some action which shall reach that larger constituency? Can they not devise a scheme for enlisting all who are anywhere in sympathy with it, in the work of building up our institution?



*The Broad St. buildings, 1893, looking south from Farmington Avenue. Reading from right to left (near to far):—
Hosmer Hall, and Case Memorial Library.*



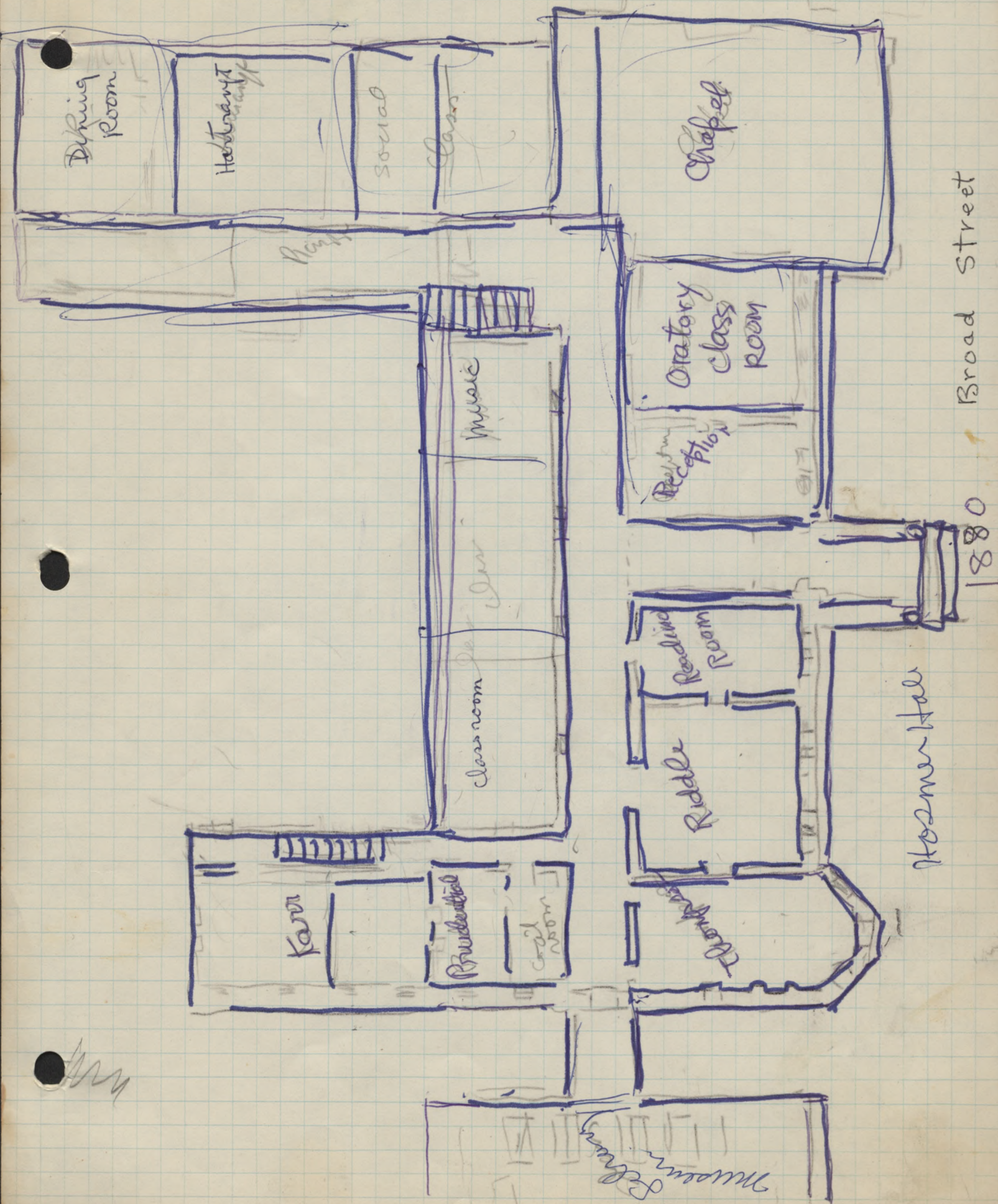
JAMES BIDWELL HOSMER
Trustee, The Hartford Theological Seminary, 1841-1878;
Treasurer, 1844-1875.

For thirteen years the Seminary was housed in the buildings on Prospect Street. As the faculty and student body grew the quarters became cramped and were wholly inadequate.

James Bidwell Hosmer, a long-time friend of the Seminary, was a thrifty business man and one of the most benevolent men that Hartford ever had. He was most interested in the Seminary and as early as the East Windsor Hill days he began giving money as it was needed. He was trustee from 1841 and treasurer 1844-1875, but remained on the Board of Trustees to the end of his life. In 1859 there was a deficit of \$500 which he paid from his own funds. In 1866 when the Seminary had not recovered from the Civil War he gave 200 shares of the stock of Aetna Insurance Company, representing a value of \$50,000.

Just before Commencement in 1878 he asked the officials how much would it cost to erect a building that would suit their needs. Shortly afterwards the funds were placed in the hands of the treasurer, Newton Case. The Board of Trustees on May 9, 1878 passed a resolution that the Prudential Committee be authorized and empowered to take necessary action for the erection of this new building and that it should be known as Hosmer Hall as a "grateful token of our esteem for Honorable James B. Hosmer, whose love, labor, prayers and contributions have so enriched this institution from the beginning."

Mr Hosmer did not live long enough to lay the corner stone but he drove out one afternoon to see the foundation. He had said: "Make the foundations solid and let the superstructure be a worthy emblem of our faith." He died September 25, 1878. The corner-stone was laid May 8, 1879. The members of the Pastoral Union, Trustees and Faculty, preceded by the students, marched in a body from Prospect Street to this new building on Broad Street. Rev. Dr Hodge of the Presbyterian Church in Hartford gave the opening prayer and Rev. Dr. E. E. Rankin, of Fairfield, gave the address. The building was finished the next year and cost about \$100,000.



In the northeast corner of the building was the chapel, two stories high, with doors on south and west sides so that the lecture rooms adjoining might be opened to accomodate the people for all exercises held there. There was also a balcony. Entrance to the building was on Broad Street with reception room to right of entrance. On the wall opposite this entrance was the memorial tablet bearing a medallion head of James Bidwell Hosmer:

James B. Hosmer
 who gave this building
 was born in Hartford
 September 27, 1781
 Died in Hartford
 September 25, 1878

The windows were large giving much light and the lecture rooms were fitted with desks, chairs and shelves to hold reference books needed for that particular class. There were long corridors running the length of the building which made it easy to visit from one room to another. The library was a separate building at the southern end of Hosmer Hall. The second and third floors were used for dormitory purposes and each student had a study and bedroom. The building met all the needs of the Hartford Theological Seminary but became very crowded when both the Hartford School of Religious Pedagogy and the Kennedy School of Missions held their classes there.

When it was erected it was ahead of its day and students from other seminaries said that Hartford men were going into the ministry by "the parlor car route." The Hartford Courant for April 4, 1880 described it:

"The building is a model and magnificent structure of brick and stone...and is in perfect shape for occupancy...It has an imposing front upon the street and architecturally is most attractive; but the capacity of the structure cannot be measured by the eye looking toward the front, as the wings which are massive are concealed from view. The visitor will be surprised upon entering at the extent and superiority of its accomodations...The entire finish is in substantial light woods; the hallways are spacious...The arrangement is such as to exposures to the sun as to consult the best disposal of light with good effect, while the object attained in a sanitary point of view is most important. Roomy accomodations are provided for office...The chapel is an elegant room with a gallery and a pipe organ...Dining room is most cheerful...All the rooms for the students are en suite, each man having a sleeping apartment adjoining a study or sitting room...A visitor might think that it was designed for a

first class hotel, everything so ample, well bestowed, beautiful and home like. There is everything about it to cultivate a taste for the highest enjoyment of intellectual and moral things, and as, one professor remarked: "It is just such a building as Mr Hosmer wanted, and he would be delighted with it."

There were lecture rooms, social rooms, where evening parties were held, and rooms for the Faculty and their secretaries. In the Faculty Room hung the portraits of presidents and professors and trustees of the Hartford Theological Seminary. On one wall, below the portraits, were wooden drawers in which many letters pertaining to the early days of the seminary, were placed. At the time of the removal to the present campus I was told that the majority of these letters were discarded and that accounts for the great gaps in the archival material of the earlier period.

A large room, the Music Room, with two pianos, was used by Prof Waldo Selden Pratt, and it was in this room that the Choral Society was organized in 1880, open to men and women. While still on Prospect Street Dr Hartranft considered the problem of church music. He established a conservatory of music in 1878 which opened in 1880. Dr Hartranft conducted the Choral Union, 1880-1882, and in 1882 Prof Pratt took it over until 1890, when the establishment of the School of Church Musicians was formed. The Hosmer Hall Choral Union and the Rheinberger Club were also formed at this time.

Although the second and third floors were designed for men, later the north wing was reserved for married students, most of them missionaries. I believe there was a woman in charge of cleaning the rooms, making the beds etc. The men were not too enthusiastic over this.

The Bookstore was in a small room in the corner, near the second floor stairs. It was down the corridor beyond Prof Mitchell's office. As I remember it there was barely enough room to turn around in, and there was a small closet under the stairs for supplies. Miss Alma Merriam, daughter of Prof Merriam, was in charge of it. It was also the office for the Hartford Seminary Record. An old-fashioned mimeographing machine was there and the person, before Miss Merriam, used to lock the door when she was doing any mimeographing.

LIFE IN HOSMER HALL, 1921-1926

Here, in Hosmer Hall, I had very pleasant memories. There were parties in the social rooms every Friday, and plays and entertainments in the Chapel. At the Friday parties we played games, such as Wink, Spin the Platter and Post Office!! Every year on February 22, we celebrated the birthday of George Washington, by having a big reception. The Library was closed and there were no classes on that day. Formal engraved invitations were sent to the Trustees, Woman's Board, Faculty and friends of the Seminary, and it was sponsored by the student body. Palms and flowers were rented from the local florists and beautiful oriental rugs, from Donchian, a local oriental rug store. Sometimes a caterer was hired. It was a great occasion. Everyone came in formal evening dress. The entertainments in the Chapel were always followed by receptions. Before I came this reception was always held in the Library Reading Room, and the guests would trail their long evening gowns through the Museum to the Library. The rugs from Donchian were stored in the library over the week end and Monday morning they had to be carted back to the store.

The entertainments were a mixture - a serious play, a vaudeville skit, an evening of magical tricks or a parody on the faculty. The following are samples of some of these entertainments:

1909. The 75th Annual Commencement of So Puhk College. The faculty were: W. Dag-up, McCalvin, Pres., and Prof. of Systemantics (William Douglas Mackenzie); Melancholius Wellhausen Jokeonus, Dean and Prof. of Hypercritical and Frank Exegesis (Melancthon W. Jacobus); Easy Knocks Mixwell, G.O.L.F. Early Hysteria (Edward Knox Mitchell); Elegantius Elephantius Fourse, R.F.D. Occupying the Settee of Sacred Omniscience and Instructor in Patagonian Missions (Edward Everett Nourse); Anathema Rex Merryman, O.K. Occupying the High Chair of Chirography, penology, sociology, phraseology and rural criminology (Alexander R. Merriam). Class flower: Cauliflower; Motto: Horribilu Dictu.

1910: Scare You Lecture delivered by Hamilton Maybe Right on subject of Celebacy vs marriage: the paramount issue in Theological Education... Motto: Pigo, porkere, squeelee gruntum. HOSMERUM HALLIUM on the Capitoline. Finest institution of its kind in the world... Elective and prescribed courses interchangeable.

After this 1916 entertainment the following notice appeared in the Hartford Courant for Feb 24, 1916:

"Holiday party at the Seminary: Embryo parsons observe Washington's birthday. Music and other features on the program. The Annual entertainment by the students was given Tuesday in Hosmer Hall, and those who have been present at the yearly events agree that this year's entertainment sets a new mark for excellence. Robbins W. Barstow, '16 appeared as the "Father of the Country" and Dorothy Rogers took the part of the first mistress of the White House. The chapel and corridor were beautifully decorated with flags and palms... The Semi-Harmonic orchestra played several numbers. While the refreshments were being served S.P. Chuan '18, gave an exhibition of the common game of shuttlecock in China."

One year a Chinese student did some clever magic and mixed a cake in his hat. Charles Sebold jumped up and said: "Oh that's very easy and simple! I can do that." He promptly proceeded to mix a cake with milk, flour and eggs in his own hat, You can imagine what a mess he made! Another year Oscar Wilde's Importance of Being Earnest was performed. This was a daring attempt to produce a play of this type at a Theological Seminary. Many people were quite shocked! (This play was written in February 1895, a few months before Oscar Wilde was tried in the nineties on a criminal indictment. In order to have it staged, at that time, the producer blotted out the name of the author and the play became popular.)

A big feature of the Broad Street days was the annual Thesis parade when the Seniors in the Seminary presented their BD theses to the President for preservation in the library files. Yes, there was a time when all seminary aspirants had to write a thesis in partial fulfillment of their Bachelor of Divinity requirements. On the day these theses were due, the students would assemble in the corridor, just before noon, to watch the seniors parade down the Hosmer Hall corridor, to the Museum and back to the President's office, where they presented their theses and the President made an acceptance speech. The last one for the Class of 1925 showed various items used to keep the students awake while writing the thesis. Some of them carried huge coffee pots, wore ice bags on their heads and even walked in large pails. It was Ted Dixon who wore an ice bag, carried a coffee pot and walked in the pails. I cannot remember what the Class of 1926 did. That would be the last class to graduate from the old Hosmer Hall on Broad Street.

The Chapel was in the north-east corner of the building. It was finished in oak and was two stories high with a balcony. It was large enough to accommodate the student body. There were folding doors on the south and west sides of the chapel which could be opened, making the chapel room much larger. Graduation exercises were held here until the student body got too large to accommodate them. At the north side was a platform, with an organ - a Hook and Hastings organ - of moderate size. It was later replaced by a much larger organ. The pews were large wooden ones, some of which found their way into the chapel on the present campus. After removal to Girard Avenue campus this organ was stored in Hartranft Hall basement.

We played tennis in the back of Hosmer Hall and there was a gymnasium where both men and women played basket-ball. I played basket ball several times in this gymnasium and even played in a game in Noah Webster School gym. Life in Hosmer Hall had its advantages over the present campus - it had a gymnasium. We did play tennis on the courts in back of Tyler Hall but they were soon removed to make a Seminary parking lot! John E. Merrill (HTS 1896) returned to Hosmer Hall at commencement time in 1922, and remarked: "Here you will find men not engaged in the potato patch but in tennis or at work in the gymnasium. It reminds me of the old barn in the rear of Prospect Street in which I fashioned some crude gymnastic apparatus. (He visited the Broad Street library and added:) "No groping as of yore in a dark room, for a book or two on some selected subject, which may or may not be found, but here are space, light and books upon books, case upon case, and all rich treasures have been carefully arranged and classified and one has but to tell the scholarly and courteous librarian or his efficient assistants what is wanted. It will be put into his hands immediately. A wing of Hosmer Hall was converted into apartments for married students and the whole of the Farmington Avenue Hotel was taken over by the Hartford School of Religious Education. Instead of Congregational ministers he found inter-denominational students and many from other countries. He noticed that the library was used more than in his day and this

maybe the result of changed methods of instruction."

The Seminary had a Faculty song which was sung on many occasions and each faculty member had a separate verse. The chorus was:

Away, away, with sword and drum,
A rub-a-dub and here they come;
Looking as if they'd been off on a bum,
The Faculty of Hartford-O.

Here's to Prexy, hale devine.
Oozing knowledge is his line;
We doff our hats in gay salute
As inmates of his Institute.

(William Douglas Mackenzie)

Here's to Jake, surnamed the Dean;
He knows the Greek for a buzz machine,
The quality of mercy he
Has often strained for you and me.

(Melancthon W. Jacobus)

Here's to Mitch, traditions flower;
He simmers history by the hour.
A sourcerer of sources who
Can conjure up resources too.

(Edwin Knox Mitchell)

Our aviator is Gillett;
His altitude's the highest yet;
It's not the razor man we mean,
But he's as bright and twice as keen.

(Arthur Lincoln Gillett)

Here's to Paton, high cohane,
He pals around with Job and Cain:
He excavates the terraphim-
And nothing ever gets by him!

(Lewis Baylis Paton)

As new professors joined the faculty new verses were added and even the old verses were revised.

Then there was the Hebrew Yell, which was given at the close of the Professor's semester work:

Qametz Hatuph, Segel, Segel
Qametz Hatuph, Segel, Segole
Shee-wah, Sheewah, Qibeetz
Aaab-se-weot-wy
Hartford, Hartford, Hartford.

Prof Moses Bailey wrote an article on this yell in which he said: "Those of you who are not of the 400, in case any person who speaks no Hebrew has disguised himself hiding behind the Gradus Baccalaurai Divinitatis, I will explain this mystery. It is the ancient Seminary yell. The words are Hebrew, ending with the well-known quotation from our great Arabic scholar, Duncan Black Macdonald: Absolutely. The translation is as follows: short e, short e, short e; these three vowels are repeated like the opening of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. Then with a strong crescendo two complete silences are shouted, succeeded by the vowel u. This profound formula is followed by a brief but well known quotation... The total effect is one of mystery. Like a mighty wave of the ocean, six short vowels and two tremendous vacua are belled forth...

"It came to pass that Yale students in or near 1905 who came to Hartford Theological Seminary chose to express their sentiment of "Onward Christian Soldiers" in Hebrew. The Rev Raymond A. Beardslee, is suspected of being the brains behind the cheer..." (Bailey-Some theological overtones of Qametz Hatuph. Hartford Echoes, v.8, no.1 Oct 1944)

Along the walls of the corridor were the memorial tablets to William Thompson, Newton Case, James B. Hesner (which is now in the hall of the present Hesner Hall) and the martyred Seminary Graduates. These are now on the walls of the present chapel.

HOSMER HALL DINING ROOM- December 24, 1920

BROAD STREET

Seated at the Table

M.O. Thomas
Eddy Asirvatham
Mr and Mrs Y.O. Waln
Lillian J. Bragan
Yervant Hadidian
Alice M. Richardson

Arline Hayden
Mr and Mrs Irvin
H.C. Champe
Edwin S. Sweeney
Miss Stouffer
Miss Falsted ?





Broad Street - in
front of Chapel
Alma Merriam
Elizabeth Root
Hilda Keller
Lillian Bragan



L. Bragan, H. Keller, E. Root



Picnic
Elizabeth Park



Patsy Wilcox



1925 - Thesis Parade

Charles Sebold
Ted Dixon
K. Appasamy
Mary Bakewell
John Marsh

Dorothy Robinson
Dorothy Helen Wolcott
Dung Hue Zi
Elijah Tomboolian
Ernest J. Johanson

THESIS PARADE

HTS Class of 1925 Picture taken in back of Hosmer Hall

Charles E. Sebold
Theodore T. Dixon
Kirubaldoss Appasamy
William R. Angus
Mary E. Bakewell
Theodore Brinckerhoff

Ernest Jerome Johanson
John Sawyer Marsh
Henry C. Mayhew
Dorothy B. Robinson

Wilfred S. Stevenson
Roger C. Stimson
Elijah S. Tombeolian
Dorothy H. Wolcott
Dung Hwe. Zi

Last Thesis Parade in the Broad Street Buildings

JAMES BIDWELL HOSMER

On August 14, 1876 a long newspaper article in the New York Daily Graphic celebrating the life and career of James B. Hosmer characterized him as the "oldest man living in the city" and as one of Hartford's best and most prominent citizens. He was born on September 27, 1781 and still lived "in an ancient house on Main Street, near the old State House, where he has resided since he was two years old." He never married and had no "family connections." The account said of him that "he is still in good health...and walks out every day." He died two years later at the age of 97 on September 25, 1878.

In 1802 he opened a dry goods business in Hartford from which he retired in 1833 at fifty two with "a sufficient competency." From then on he devoted his time to many civic and cultural interests.

James B. Hosmer was an organizer of the Society for Savings in 1819 and its president from 1851 to his death... He was a director of the Collins Company, Inc., which had been founded by two of David Watkinson's nephews - a concern for the manufacture of cutting edge tools. He was treasurer and a member of the Committee for the North Burying Ground Association, for the Ancient Burying Ground Ass'n, and for the Old South Burying Ground and Zion Hill. He was trustee of the Wooster St. Chapel Ass'n and of Warburton Chapel. He was superintendent of construction of the Wadsworth Athenaeum, a life trustee by subscription and its treasurer until he retired shortly before his death. He was president of the Connecticut Historical Society and treasurer from 1840-1874. He bequeathed the historical portion of his library to the Historical Society.

But one of his greatest interests was the Hartford Theological Seminary. He founded a Professorship of New Testament Exegesis which was later filled by a Watkinson Library board president, Melancthon W. Jacobus. He gave \$100,000 for a building on Broad Street which housed the Seminary from 1880 - 1926 and made it the legatee of his estate. In August 1865 the Seminary leased the Daniel Wadsworth house owned by the Watkinson Library board of trustees.

(From "David Watkinson's Library" by Marian G.M. Clarke. Trinity College Pr. 1966.)

"The strongest 19th century progenitor of the Chorale was the Hosmer Hall Choral Union which sang for 20 years under Waldo Selden Pratt, ^{and} Richmond Peck Paine and John Spencer Camp. This large and influential chorus took its name from the Broad Street building for which in 1878, \$100,000 had been given to the Hartford Seminary by an extraordinary Hartford citizen. James Bidwell Hosmer born in 1781, lived most of his 97 years in an ancient dwelling which his father had built on Main Street. He never married. At age 52, having, in his judgment, made enough money, he retired from his drygoods business to a fruitful life of effort in other fields.

"Hosmer was a founder of the Society for Savings and its president from 1851 to his death 27 years later. During all this time he is said to have missed only one of the bank's annual meetings. While remaining somewhat in the service of Mammon, he diligently obeyed the injunction of the Book of Common Prayer to work to the benefit of his fellow men. The Wadsworth Atheneum and the Connecticut Historical Society engaged his interest and time but the Seminary was his principal beneficiary. From the residue of the Hosmer estate this institution was able substantially to increase its permanent fund, a bequest which helped to build a good underpinning for the Choral Union.."

(pp. 213-214 Albert W. Coote. Four Vintage Decades. Hartford, Huntington, c. 1970.)

LIBRARY STAFF

1837 - 1928

William Thompson, Librarian, 1837-1884

Chester David Hartranft, President and Librarian, 1879-1884

Henry Hopkins Kelsey, Assistant Librarian, 1879-1882

Ernest Cushing Richardson, Librarian, 1884-1889

William Cushman Hawks, Librarian, 1898-1905

Alfred Tyler Perry, Librarian, 1890-1900

William Arnot Mather, Acting Librarian, 1901-1902

Charles Snow Thayer, Librarian, 1902-1936, Emeritus - 1944

Maşdiros Harootian Ahanikian, Assistant Librarian, 1905-1924

William John Chapman, Reference Librarian, 1909-1926

Ethel Hope Wooster, Assistant, 1914-1921

Elizabeth Parkhill Andrews, Head Cataloguer, 1914-1921

Caroline Smith, Assistant Cataloguer, 1914-1922

Eleanor Gleason, Assistant Cataloguer in charge of Religious Education, 1914-1918

Alice Marion Richardson, Assistant Cataloguer in Religious Education, 1920-1936

Agnes M. Armstrong, Head Cataloguer, 1921-1928

Elizabeth de W. Root, Assistant, 1921-1926; Head of Circulation, 1926-1943; Reference Librarian, 1926-1951; Special Collections, 1951-1959; Archives and Cataloguer of Arabic Collection, 1940-1968; Archivist Emerita, 1967

Dorothy (Welch) Davis, Head of Serials, 1926-1941

THE LIBRARY ON BROAD STREET - 1880-1893

At the southern end of Hosmer Hall was the Library, with a passageway connecting it with the main building. It was about 50 feet long, with shelves on the North and South sides and ten tiers of double shelving in the middle of the room. Above the wall cases were portraits of some of the former faculty, as well as that of President Tyler and James Bidwell Hosmer. It was lighted by windows on the East and West sides.

The library rules at this time were:

1. Students may take two books which they may keep for two weeks.
2. Ministers may take two books for one week.
3. Books can be renewed but once and must be presented for renewal.
4. Works of reference are not to be taken from the library.
5. Bound periodicals may be taken for one day only.
6. A fine will be charged (10¢) for violation, if books are withdrawn without being charged.
7. Two cents a day will be charged for all books kept over time.
8. Books mutilated or lost must be replaced.
9. Leaves of books must not be cut by readers.
10. Do not return books to shelves. Leave them on tables.

In 1880 a system of classification was begun and was carried forward as far as the first branch of Historical Theology. Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, then a student worker and assistant to the librarian, prepared a card catalogue of authors, and presented the view of the inconvenience to the students of not having sufficient space for study, and the impossibility of classifying and assigning book numbers. This hampered the free use of the library.

In the librarian's report for May 13, 1880 mention was made of the addition of the following valuable sets:

1. Monumenta Germaniae Historiae. 29 folio volumes.
2. Antwerp Polyglot, 8 folios. 1571
3. Complutensian Polyglot. 6 folios. 1514.
4. Paris Polyglot. 10 folios. 1629-1645.
5. Vetus Testamentum. 6 folios.
6. Tischendorf. Monumenta sacra. 7 folios.
7. Roberts. Egypt. 6 illus. folios.
8. Septuagint; ed. by Holmes and Parsons. 5 folios.
9. Ersch and Gruber. German Encyklopaedia. 152 vols.
10. Zeller. Universal lexicon. 64 vols.

In 1882 the library reported: "The work of Encyclopedia classification has been carried forward in the rough to completion, and one third of the library has been catalogued. The following catalogue cards were made: A shelf list with abbreviated titles; and a full author's catalogue with title page copied completely, paging indicated and some bibliographic notes. This bibliographical work gives a statement of the first edition in almost all the books classified during the year; notices of special bibliography scattered in different works and a complete alphabetical list of current theological and related books. Collating all purchases was rigidly adhered to, and many defective books were then discovered. 8,000 additional books were secured in 1883, making the total books over 35,000 volumes. Most of these additional accessions were Bible versions, bibliography, Jewish literature, historic sources, music and liturgies.. At this time there were 28 different newspapers and 181 periodicals - the leading newspapers and periodicals of America, England, Germany and France..

The Library hours were 8 A.M. to 10 P.M. every day except Sundays and holidays. This was in 1885 when Ernest Richardson was librarian.

His salary was \$1500 a year. On June 25, 1885 he wrote to the Prudential Committee:

"It is very hard to understand under what conception of things you expect one to ~~to~~ conduct the library and that in the most careful manner possible so as to get the best for the least money, on the utterly inadequate salary of \$1500.

It seems as if you must have a lingering idea that I ought not to be so very dissatisfied with it - as if it were enough. Mr Allen suggested this in asking how many of my classmates had as much as this. I replied that some might have \$2500 or \$2000 or \$1800 but they did not have ten years experience back of them. Your misconception must be from a misconception of the nature and requirements of the profession... The only other idea which can underlie your action must be, as far as I can see, that you don't need the best and that a \$1500 librarian is good enough - and this is a fair consideration. It is a question which I raised before and which I shall be perfectly willing to raise again. I can take a man who will be willing to look forward to not more than \$2000, train him for three or four years, and so furnish you with a better librarian than any of our theological seminaries have at present - unless it is Union, but you cannot get a first class man for that, for a first class man will be going elsewhere, where he can get \$4000 or \$5000..."

2/16/85

... "There is hardly a profession which is as permanent as a librarianship. And it is so of necessity for each year adds more to a man's values for his library than to his values in general. A librarian seldom changes except for the better. As to work: There is a great deal of it hard, mainly writing, but consisting of a thousand little details of organization to be kept up. I am sick and tired of teaching these over and over again to stupid fellows who only give a couple of hours a day to it for a couple of years... I know you know little or nothing about the work and that was my hope of getting you. I cannot pay you what you would be worth in that case - what you could command elsewhere... Question is: On how little could you live, for two or three years for the sake of learning the business, with the assurance that at the end of that time, if I could not do well enough by you I would do what I could to get you a better place elsewhere. Should have to plan for two years at least, as anything short of that could not be economy. You would have to look at it not as a profession but as a preparation - exactly as a man takes a College or Technical course. This study of Library Science has just been made one of the departments at Columbia College, but you would learn more, I think I can safely say, here because you would have to practice every department, under my personal direction and though I may not be the best teacher I have picked up enough in nine years of careful attention to the business to be able to give you more than the average and I could direct your studies... Dewey offers to furnish College graduates of good parts for a couple of years for \$400 a year. I can do better than that.

begin Question is: How much you would need above mere living expenses. It wouldn't begin to cost you \$60 a month if your habits are 'net of an extravagant nature'. I should arrange for your boarding in the building (Table \$3.50). I got an estimate from two fellows as to necessary expenses: all expenses except books, for the term of 35 weeks: One said, \$200 and the other \$225 - say \$6 a week... But a better help than this is a fellow who has worked with me three years - one of the very best of the 100 or so student helpers I have had in the last eight years, and who worked with me right through vacation two years ago. His expenses indicate exactly what a man with reasonable economy can live without pinching himself. His total expenses including travel and his month's vacation expenses were roughly \$432. I can give you either \$400, room - (in or out of the Seminary) and board for 35 weeks (room the year round); or \$600 outright, paid monthly, four weeks vacation (either way) extra pay if you chose to work in it; hours 8 A.M. to 10 P.M. with half an hour for dinner and supper (right in the building) and an hour in the afternoon for exercises (have a fine gymnasium) - You can always exchange time with one of the other assistants. Then you will want evening time for calling, meetings - say two evenings a week...

"We have now the most valuable Theological Library in the country (This might be disputed by one or two) 42,000 volumes and I have every reason to believe that it is destined to be an unusually fine one - perhaps one of the best in America. More than 30,000 of these volumes have been added in the short time I have been connected here.

Ernest C. Richardson, HTS 1883; Librarian HTS 1884-1890 and Prof. Bibliology 1885-1890; Librarian Princeton University, 1890-

NEWTON CASE AND THE BROAD STREET LIBRARY

Newton Case, a good friend of the Seminary, came to Hartford from Canaan, New York, when he was twenty one years old, with little fortune. He is said to have carried on his shoulders a small trunk containing all his possessions, (This trunk is in the Seminary Archives) He began his business by learning all about copper plate printing, buying one printing firm after another, until he became one of the owners of Case, Lockwood and Brainard. He became famous for his publication of the Cottage Bible, and many writings of Mark Twain. There is a letter in the Seminary's Archives which Mark Twain wrote to Newton Case, stating "that the only money (Case) was making was from the sale of Mark Twain's books!". Newton Case was Trustee at the Hartford Theological Seminary from 1855 to 1891, and Treasurer from 1875 to 1885..

At the time Newton Case was treasurer he asked President Hartranft as to the most pressing need of the Seminary, and Dr Hartranft said: "A Library!" Without hesitation Mr Case went on to say: "If that is the greatest need, then go out and buy a library." "What do you mean?" Dr Hartranft replied. "I do not know what I mean; but you say that we need a library most of all; that being so, my request of you is to go out and buy one and send me the bills." And so it happened that during the decade January 1, 1880 to December 31, 1889, there were added 30,069 books. By the time the new library was dedicated, January 18, 1893 there were 50,862 books.

Having purchased all these thousands of volumes of source material, from book dealers and private collections in Germany, and England, there was no place to put them. Mr Case believed that the library should be well stocked with books containing "the history of our religions and theological belief and they should be the original sources of that knowledge. He said 'Our students must be provided with all the armor necessary for good and faithful soldiers. They will have many hard battles to fight with skepticism, and they must be well drilled and equipped.'"

Now this small library at the South end of Hosmer Hall was becoming crowded. Mr Jeremiah Allen, president of the Board of Trustees reported: "Books came in loads,

until the shelves were all filled. Temporary cases were prepared and those became filled. Books were piled on the floor and on the top of cases, and overflowed into adjacent rooms until four additional rooms were filled, and a large part of the basement in Hosmer Hall. Mr Richardson wrote that "the floors began to sink under the weight of the books. First came the call for books, and then came the call for more room! The library room at the south end of Hosmer, was not water-proof. It was subject to several floods which necessitated the abrupt removal of some hundreds or thousands of volumes to the halls, to the great confusion of the books and the considerable draft on the scanty treasury of the library for help in the transfer. Thus far, watchfulness and rapid working have saved the books from any serious injury, but some thousands of dollars worth of books are endangered and would suffer by a single oversight. While he (the librarian) did not grudge the midnight struggle to save the books, the necessity of getting up to see whether it rained in whenever there was a great shower, is an exaction not provided for in the estimates for that sinecureship called the office of librarian."

Now in 1970 the librarian could repeat the words of Ernest Richardson: More room, more room needed! It reminds me of the year 1959 when the book store and telephone switch-board took over the entire basement floor, and during the process of the library's moving, everything on the whole floor was dumped in the hall, on cases, on the floor and into the elevator room and in the stacks. It was a mess!

At the library's 50th anniversary in 1943 Dr Elmer E.S. Johnson said, in his address: "The seminary at last had a very large and very valuable library with inadequate facilities. As Mr Case had foreseen the situation, he had quietly purchased the lot adjoining Hosmer Hall on March 25, 1882. (See pages on the history of this sale) He informed Mr Allen of the land purchased suggesting that it might be a desirable location for a library building." In 1883 the Board of Trustees passed a vote of thanks to Mr Case "for his munificent donations for the library at a time specially favorable for the purchase of rare books..."

The floor of the main room which had been sinking from the weight of the books was relieved by the removal of the central cases to one of the rooms below. This gave more needed space for readers but did not settle the matter of the sinking floor. The library now occupied ten rooms: the main one on the first floor; four rooms in the basement for bound periodicals and duplicates, unbound periodicals, stack room, pamphlet room; two rooms on the second floor for the Sunderland Library and German Reformation; three rooms upstairs for Bibles the Stewart Collection, Hebraica and Periodical Reading Room. There was a fire-proof vault for the Archives in the basement which was not water-proof. (The famous trunk containing the Asahel Nettleton and Bennet Tyler letters was in this vault). The Museum collection was in the Attic. Total number of books 45,000 and 18,000 pamphlets.

In 1886 the library was open on an average of twelve hours a day. Some progress was made in the classification but the demand for strict economy cut off the program.

The trustees did nothing towards getting a new building until Mr Jeremiah Allen contacted Mr Case and said: "Mr Case, we cannot raise the money for the library building and I don't believe you really want us to... You must build the library. You would not like to have some one else build the library and have it known as 'The Smith Library with the Case books', would you?" If you do this then it will be called the Case Memorial Library inside and out, and further, why couldn't you give it in memory of your wife?" Mr Case bowed his head, thought a moment, and then said: "I will." The new building was dedicated January 18, 1893 with the Rev. George A. Hall of Peabody, Mass., giving the invocation; the Rheinberger Club sang an anthem; Mr J.M. Allen of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees gave an historical address. After the singing of Martin Luther's hymn "Ein Feste Burg ist unser Gott" Mr John Allen, Chairman of the Building Committee transferred the completed building to the Seminary with the following words:

to the Seminary with the following words:

"It is now nearly three years since I, as chairman of the Executive Committee was notified that Mr Newton Case desired to make arrangements for the carrying out of a plan long cherished in his mind of erecting at his own expense a new library building for the Hartford Theological Seminary. I called a meeting of the Committee April 14, 1890 and they voted to accept this munificent gift. The vote was passed in May 1890."

A local architect, George H. Gilbert, faithfully carried out the views of the Building Committee. The style of architecture was Norman, modified to harmonize with the Seminary Buildings. Its dimensions were:

"The extreme length was 148 feet; width 65 feet and the height from walk to apex of tower, 79 feet; height from walk to apex of roof on front of building was 60 feet...with the front portion three stories high. The entrance in front is through an arched porch, 14 feet wide and 14 feet high, enriched with moulded brick and stone architrave, with the name CASE MEMORIAL LIBRARY in raised letters cut on the face. Main hall, 42 feet long and 25 feet wide. On the south side is the memorial mantel of carved oak, 9 feet 6 inches wide and 13 feet 6 inches high. Out of this hall open the reception room, reading room, staircase hall, librarian's room, corridor connecting with main building, and the large doors into the library room. (12 x 12 feet). On the second floor is a small hall for special lectures, and rooms for reading and study. The design was to provide rooms for those who are engaged in any special work or investigation where undisturbed quiet is desired. An electric elevator will ultimately be put into place and speaking tubes to the librarian's room provided so that any book desired can be called for. The library room, in which we are now sitting, is 88 x 50 feet, 17 feet high at the walls and 32 feet at the center. It is fire-proof in construction and the floor is supported by iron beams and brick arches. The same construction enters into the floor in the room underneath. The wall dividing this room from the front part of the building is solid brick, with no openings except for the elevator and main entrance, which is provided with sliding doors of iron."

Dr Chester David Martrant, in his Dedicatory Address gave his ideas of a properly run theological library:

"What should be the purpose of such a library?...That which gives the largest usefulness should be the law of every library. The putting of barriers about the books, the restrictions placed upon the readers or the scholars, are so many obstacles to efficiency. A library should therefore seek the utmost freedom. It is wrong to confine the opening to certain narrow hours and often to certain days. Better have fewer books and more service, than shut up the treasures, bar out the scholar and the reader, and subject the investigator to all manner of delays.. To close the library in the evening when nine tenths of the people have their only leisure, is sheer stupidity. A library should be like a public fountain, kept running night and day. There should be no barrier in the taking out of books to the home. A book is nothing but a silent witness

unless it is used. Better have a damaged covering, better have a rarity stolen, then to condemn its contents to perpetual obsolescence or showcase display. A theological library should not be confined to ministers. The people need the theology as much as the ministers; access should be free to the public; the doors should be open to all classes and conditions; if the Church welcomes all who come, so should the books of the Church be ready for all who would search for spiritual truth. Should not everything in the ministration be replete with heart salutations and cheer? The frigid word and the blaze air which turn the house of thought and imagination into a repulsive and gloomy abode of beries have been a block in the way to a hearty and larger use of many libraries. There is the erroneous idea of service which includes endless systems of red-tape which delay the delivery of books. Let us aim at simplicity; let us invent such devices as will facilitate and not complicate the handling of the tomes, and the handling of its contents is the supreme function of a library; the more its treasures are fingered the better it is for the moral end. I am sure that the beloved man whose heart evolved this structure would insist that he placed this monument not for tears, not for silence, not for a graveyard, not for show, not for reserved, but for the amplest largest and free use by the people of those splendid goals for which men have thought and reasoned and felt and labored. Let the public come and read. Let them take the books for meditation and study. Another sphere in which this library can be helpful to scholarship is the transmission of books to whatever place the scientific scholar can best avail himself of them - forwarded by post or express in careful packing... We consecrate these halls to the scholars of all places, to the professors and students, to the people, to the brotherhood of the race, to the memory of Newton Case and his wife, we dedicate it."

Newton Case's will, dated October 17, 1888 was probated October 6, 1890:

"To his sister \$1,000; to nieces and nephews \$2,000 each; Hartford Theological Seminary 400 shares of Case Lockwood; 500 shares Willimantic Linen Co., 200 shares Hartford Steam Boiler; 100 shares Orient Insurance Co., 44 shares of Hartford Insurance Co., 8 shares Aetna, and on death of daughter Ellen the homestead and the land on Owen and Sisson. To the ABCFM, American Missionary Association and the Hartford City Mission, \$5,000 each and to the Home Missionary Society \$10,000. The remainder was left in trust \$340,000 and increase from it to the amount of \$10,000 to be paid Miss Case in semi-annual payments, the increase above that amount to be paid to the Hartford Theological Seminary and at death of Miss Case the residue to be given to the Seminary. Miss Case gave quit claim to the seminary the land on Sisson and Owen Streets and the Hartford Theological Seminary gave quit claim to Ellen Case for the homestead on Farmington Avenue and Forest Streets. By the compromise Miss Case obtains the homestead only in addition to what is given her in the will, about \$115,000 and \$10,000 a year. The remainder after payment of \$44,000 in bequests goes to the Seminary, fully a half a million dollars.



The Trustees of the
Hartford Theological Seminary
take pleasure in inviting you to be present at the dedication of the
Case Memorial Library,
on Wednesday Evening, January 18th, 1893,
at half-past seven o'clock.

John Allen, Chairman,
Committee of Arrangements: J. M. Allen,
C. D. Bartram.

Order of Exercises

- 1 Invocation Rev. GEORGE LEON WALKER, D. D.
- 2 Scripture Reading Rev. MICHAEL BURNHAM, D. D.
- 3 Anthem "*I will mention the loving kindnesses of the Lord.*" Sullivan
- 4 Historical Address JEREMIAH M. ALLEN
- 5 Chorale for Male Voices "*A mighty fortress is our God.*" Luther
(Harmonized by E. N. Anderson)
- 6 Report of Building Committee and Delivery of Keys JOHN ALLEN
- 7 Acceptance of Building Rev. EDWIN B. WEBB, D. D.
- 8 Dedicatory Address Pres. CHESTER D. HARTRANFT, D. D.
- 9 Dedicatory Prayer Rev. AUGUSTUS C. THOMPSON, D. D.
- 10 Anthem "*Send out Thy Light.*" Gounod
- 11 Closing Prayer Rev. JOSEPH H. TWICHELL
- 12 Doxology
- 13 Benediction Rev. FRANCIS WILLIAMS

MUSIC BY THE RHEINBERGER CLUB. MR. E. N. ANDERSON, Conductor.

OWNERSHIP OF LAND ON BROAD STREET - HISTORY -

Daniel Buck and others in consideration of \$3,250, conveyed to Lemuel G. Storrs the piece of land bounded north by Farmington road, east by a street 80 feet wide, recently laid out by the grantors, called Broad Street, though the same has never been established as a public highway, south by land of James Root, and west by land of the grantors; beginning at a point in the south line of the Farmington road at the west corner of said Broad Street, so called, and running southwardly in the west line of said Broad Street, so called, 250 feet; to the land of said Root, thence westwardly in said Root's north line 200 feet, thence northwardly in a line parallel with the west line of said Broad Street, to the south line of said Farmington road, thence eastwardly in said line of Farmington road to the place of beginning - Said Storrs, his heirs and assigns to have the right of way in said Broad Street, so called, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the same were a public highway.

1839 June 13

May 1, 1843 Daniel Wadsworth from Erastus Smith, \$2,500 property on Lords Hill,, Farmington Road, Broad Street, James Root property, Daniel Buck, Lemuel Storrs etc.

March 28, 1845 Hartford Town Records Book 64, page 3 Daniel Buck, etc.

April 29, 1852 Quit claim by executors of will of Daniel Wadsworth, deed dated May 1, 1843 Recorded Book 67, page 1371, and in said deed described as bounded north on Farmington Road, east on a new road south on land of James Root and west on land of Daniel Buck.

April 8, 1872 Erastus Smith and George A. Fairfield. Hartford Land Records, v. 168, p. 402.

April 16, 1877 Newton Case treasurer of Theological Institute made agreement with George Fairfield for $\frac{1}{2}$ purchase of land on Broad Street and I agree to pay to Treasurer of the Theological Institute \$1.00 annually for three years from May 20, 1877. Signed James B. Hosmer. (This deed takes in all land on Farmington Ave from corner of Broad to west of Flower Street.)

May 22, 1877 Fairfield to Theological Institute sold land for \$22,500.

LAND ON BROAD STREET - OWNERSHIP

Daniel Buck and others in consideration of 3,250 dollars, conveyed to Lemuel G. Storrs, the piece of land bounded north Farmington road, east by a street 80 feet wide, recently laid out by the grantors, called Broad Street, though the same has never been established as a public highway, South by land of James Root, and West by land of the grantors: beginning at a point in the South line of the Farmington road at the West corner of said Broad Street, so called, and running southwardly in the West line of said Broad Street, so called, 250 feet: to the land of said Root, thence Westwardly in said Root's North line 200 feet, thence northwardly in a line parallel with the West line of said Broad Street, to the South line of said Farmington road, thence eastwardly in said line of Farmington road to the place of beginning - Said Storrs his heirs and assigns to have the right of way in said Broad Street, so called, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the same were a public highway.

Know ye that I, Daniel Wadsworth of the town and County of Hartford for the consideration of 2,500 dollars received to my full satisfaction of Erastus Smith of said town, do give, grant, bargain, sell and confirm unto the said Smith a certain piece of land situate on Lords Hill in said Hartford Bpunded North on Farmington road about 204 feet, East on a new road South 250 feet, Suth on land of James Root 200 feet and West on land of Daniel Buck about 211 feet and is the same land conveyed by said Buck and others to Lemuel G. Storrs in the year 1839, and by P. Storrs mortgaged to me under date of June 13, 1839 and by me foreclosed at the last January term of the Superior Court for Hartford County intending hereby to convey the same premises devised from said Storrs and no others... To have and to hold the above granted and bargained premises, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said Smith his heirs and assigns forever, to his and their own proper use and behoof. And also, I the said Wadsworth do for myself my heirs, executors, and administrators, covenant with the said Smith his heirs, assigns, that at and until the ensealing of these presents I am well seized of the premises; as a good indefeasible estate in fee-simple, and have good right to bargain and sell the same in manner and form as is above written. And furthermore I the said Wadsworth do by these presents, bind myself and my heirs forever to warrant and defend the above granted and bargained premises to him the said Smith his heirs and assigns, against all claims and demands whatsoever.

Dated May 1, 1843

Know ye that I Daniel Buck of Hartford County of Hartford and State of Connecticut for the consideration of 3,000 dollars received to my full satisfaction of Erastus Smith of said Hartford, Do give, grant, bargain, sell and confirm unto the said Erastus Smith a certain lot of land situate in said Hartford at a place called Tower Hill, Bounded North by Farmington Turnpike 470 and 5/12th feet, East by land of said Smith, James Root and Luther Smith in part and part of land of E.W. Bull and H.L. Porter and Mutual Way of 30 feet Wide not yet opened bordering upon the North side of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company - South by W.W. Bull and said Railroad Company - West by land of Sanford B. Grant 778 feet being the same land deeded to me by said E.W. Bull, H.L. Porter and others as will appear by Hartford Town Records Book 64-page 3 - with all the privileges conveyed to me in a Mutual Way at the South end of said lot and also in a Road called Broad Street ...

Dated March 28, 1845

QUIT CLAIM

Know all men by these presents that Mr Thomas S. Williams, Joseph Trumbull and Francis Parsons of the Town and County of Hartford Exec. of the last will and testament of Daniel Wadsworth deceased for divers causes...for 1,120 dollars being the amount due on his note received to our full satisfaction of Erastus Smith of said town of Hartford have remised, released and forever Quit-Claimed, and do by these Presents for the Estate of the deceased justly and absolutely remise, release and forever Quit-Claim unto the said Erastus Smith and to his heirs and assigns forever all such right and title as he the said Wadsworth at the time of his decease had or as we have or ought to have in or to a certain piece of land situate on Lords Hill in said Hartford, mortgaged by the said Smith to the said Wadsworth by his deed dated May 1, 1843 Recorded Book 67 page 371, and in said deed described as bounded North on Farmington Road, East on a new road South on land of James Root and West on land of Daniel Buck, however otherwise the same may now be bounded...

April 29, 1852

Hartford April 8, 1872

It is mutually agreed by and between the undersigned - Erastus Smith
seals and George A. Fairfield buys the lot of land on Broad Street and
Farmington Ave 204 feet, East on Broad Street 318 feet, South on said Fair-
field's land 200 feet and West on said Smith's land - a ^{true} ~~town~~ line from N.E.
corner of George A. Fairfield's land to the West line on Farmington Ave with

and rights of way connected with it. The dwelling house is not in-
cluded in the sale, but may be taken by said Fairfield as follows - Said
Fairfield is at option to take it at the sum of 10,000 dollars, or removing the
same to lot 100 feet west more or less on to foundation prepared by said
Smith by giving in either case three months notice - It is further understood
that said Smith directly of said Fairfield's line for the purpose of a mutual
gangway (for all time) given least 12 feet for said gangway free of expense
running back 200 feet more or less to present line of George A. Fairfield's
property.

So long as the house remains in its present location not to exceed 15 years
said Smith is to allow on price of house the sum of 666.66 per year - The
price is to be 40,000 dollars, of which Fairfield assumes a mortgage of
13,000 dollars, or which is due about 12,600 dollars - 10,000 dollars cash
and the balance in such reasonable time as may be agreed upon.

Signed Erastus Smith
George A. Fairfield

Recorded in Hartford Land Records v.168 page 402 by H.A. Kippen, As't Town Clerk

Hartford April 16, 1877

Newton Case Treasurer of the Theological Institute of Connecticut having made agreement with George A. Fairfield for the purchase of a piece of land on Broad Street in the City of Hartford, containing 225 feet fronting on the West side of said Street and 200 feet deep - I hereby agree to pay to the Treasurer of said Theological Institute the sum of 1,000 dollars payable semi annually for three years from May 20th 1877 - as interest or an equivalent.

James B. Hosmer

Know ye that I George A. Fairfield of the town of Hartford...for the consideration of 25,500 dollars received to my full satisfaction of the Theological Institute of Connecticut a body politic and corporate by the laws of this State, located with their Institution in the Town and County of Hartford aforesaid do give grant bargain, sell and confirm unto the said Theological Institute of Connecticut a certain lot of land situate in said Town of Hartford on the West side of Broad Street, so called, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Easterly by Broad Street 225 feet, Southerly by land of Frederick P. Lepard 200 feet - Westerly by land of Henry E. Billings and Erastus Smith partly by each, 225 feet and Northerly by my own land 200 feet....

May 22, 1877

[This deed takes in all land on Farmington Ave from the corner lot on Broad Street which is 204 feet on the Avenue West to the fence on the West side of B. Bliss house West of Flower Street]

[P.S./] Hartford May 14, 1877 the time for consummating this agreement is

hereby extended by mutual consent to May 25, 1877 George A. Fairfield
Newton Case

Know all men by these presents, that I George A. Fairfield of the City
of Hartford State of Connecticut that I am and firmly bound
unto Newton Case of said city in the honest sum of 5,000 dollars will and
truly to be paid to the said Case or his assigns for which will and truly
to be made I bind myself my heirs, executors and administrators firmly by
these presents - In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal this
9th day of April A.D. 1877.

The condition of the above obligation is such whereas I have this day
sold to the Theological Institute of Connecticut a certain piece of land
situate in the City of Hartford, and described as follows- viz - commencing
on the West side of Broad Street at the intersection of the North line of
land owned and occupied by F.P. Lepard and continuing on said line westerly
200 feet more or less, thence northerly 225 feet parallel with the west line
of Broad Street - thence easterly 200 feet to a point on the West line of
Broad Street 225 feet from the place of beginning- thence on the west line of
Broad Street to the place of beginning - Said land to be conveyed by a good
and sufficient warrantee deed on or before the 20th day of May next - And in
consideration thereof the said Newton Case or the Theological Institute of
Connecticut agree to pay to me the sum of 22,500 dollars.

Now then if I shall will and truly deliver to the said Theological
Institute of Connecticut a Warrantee Deed of said described land on or before
the 20th day of May next, then the above bond shall be void, otherwise to remain
in full force and virtue.

George A. Fairfield

Witness: Marcus A. Casey

I hereby bind myself in the final sum of 5,000 dollars for the faithful
fulfillment of the foregoing contract on account of myself and the Theological
Institute of Connecticut.

Newton Case

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To all people to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know ye that I, Gustavus F. Davis, of the city and county of Hartford and State of Connecticut for the consideration of one dollar received to my full satisfaction of the Hartford Theological Seminary, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Connecticut, and located in said City of Hartford, do give, grant, bargain, sell and confirm, unto the said The Hartford Theological Seminary, a certain piece or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situated in said City of Hartford on the East side of Broad Street, and bounded and described as follows, to wit Bounded North on land of Merlin F. Clark, about 196 feet, East on land of Katherine M. Terrett, about 60 feet, South on land of Ellen O'Keefe, about 196 feet, and West on Broad, about 60 feet; being known as No 1470 Broad Street, and is the same property conveyed to the grantor herein by deed of the heirs of Lewis Trask, of date April 16, 1901, recorded in Hartford land records in Vol. 279, page 631.

Know ye that I, Merlin F. Clark, of the City and County of Hartford and State of Connecticut for the consideration of one dollar received to my full satisfaction of The Hartford Theological Seminary...do give, grant, bargain, sell and confirm unto the said The Hartford Theological Seminary a certain piece or parcel of land together with the buildings thereon, situated at the south-east corner of Broad and Hopkins Streets in said Hartford, bounded and described as follows, to wit:- Bounded North on Hopkins Street 89.5 feet in part and in part on land of Joseph Cersosimo et al about 8.5 feet, east on land of said Cersosimo et al 71.75 feet, south on other land of the grantee herein about 98 feet, and west on Broad Street about 72.5 feet; being the same property conveyed to the grantor herein by deed of Frank R. Boardman et al of date Sept 24, 1900, recorded in Hartford land records in vol. 270 at page 437, by deed of Harry S. Conklin, Executor under the will of Ann Tippet, of date Sept 25, 1900, and by deed of Society for Savings of date Oct 6, 1902, to which reference is has. Together with the right of drainage as set forth in a deed from Lucy A. Brainard to Henry P. Stevens of date April 27, 1892, recorded in Hartford land records vol. 216 at page 698. The grantee herein assumes and agrees to pay the taxes against said premises on the list of 1904, due July 1 1905.

CASE MEMORIAL LIBRARY 1897

Augustus C. Thompson wrote in one of his Manuscript volumes on the Hartford Theological Seminary, 1856-1897, pp. 75-76:

"Hartford people should realize what they have. The largest library in Hartford is at the Theological Seminary on Broad Street. There are 65,000 volumes and these are at the command of the public. First in interest and importance in this library are the six great volumes of the Complutensian Polyglot. This splendid work was prepared in 1514 but not published until 1522. The Vatican was thrown open for this work which was prepared by Cardinal Ximenes. These cost \$1,000 and are its most expensive single work. Erasmus brought out his edition in 1516 which is in this collection. The 1546 and 1559 works of Robert Stephen are also in this library.

The library has a collection of hymns such as cannot be found anywhere. There are shelves and shelves of hymn books of all dates and denominations, and there is a singular composition made up of scrap book form of "first appearances" of hymns which appeared in magazines. Many such publications came out first in magazines or newspapers, and therefore these are original publications.

Other interesting features are the publications of Martin Luther. His original protest and his other controversial writings are here in greater numbers than any other American Library."

ALFRED TYLER PERRY, Librarian, 1890-1900

The next librarian, following Ernest Cushing Richardson, was Alfred Tyler Perry, a graduate of the Hartford Theological Seminary in 1885. He was the son of George B. and Marie Louise (Tyler) Perry and was born in Geneseo, Ill., August 9, 1858. He went to Williams, receiving the Mathematics and German prizes. Phi Beta Kappa and graduated from Hartford in 1885. He was a Book-keeper, a civil engineer and was ordained at Ware, Mass., Dec 29, 1886 and became pastor in Springfield, and the Fourth Church in Hartford, 1892-94. He was made Librarian and Professor of Bibliography in 1890 and continued as librarian until 1900. He was the one who wrote to the Alumni, in 1892, asking for contributions to the Museum Collection. He announced in January 1896 that the library had purchased through the Alumni Fund the 46 volume set of Monumenta Germaniae (\$2,284.90) and 31 folio volumes of Mansi Nova Sacrorum Conciliorum Collectio. That same year Perry submitted designs for the Seal and the book-plate, and in March he announced the gift of \$3,000 from a friend for purchasing foreign mission books. (Could this friend be A.C. Thompson?)

After Perry left in September 1900, Prof Pratt was appointed Acting Librarian and he made arrangements to keep the library open all day and on Sundays. In November he reported that opening the library on Sundays did not justify the expense but he was willing to keep it open until after Christmas.

In February 1902 Charles Snow Thayer was nominated as librarian and in April Prof Pratt went to Providence, R.I., to interview Thayer, who gave a favorable interview and agreed to begin work in August. On March 19, 1902 the Ways and Means Committee recommended that "Thayer be elected Librarian and Associate Professor of Bibliology at a salary of \$1500 for the first two years, with expectation of increase to \$2000 at the end of two years, and that he be expected to do all the ordinary duties of a librarian, and to give such instruction in Bibliology, Epigraphy and Diplomatics as may be deemed necessary, and also to give such instruction in Semitic languages as may seem desirable." This was the same salary received back in 1885 by Ernest Richardson, and it shows the slow increase!

Another interesting light on this salary question is the salary offered me in 1921 when I came here. I had four years of college, one year in the college library, two years in the New York State Library School in Albany, acquiring my Bachelor of Library Science Degree, and then had the position of general assistant in the Greenwich Public Library. My salary there was the same as Dr Richardson's in 1885 and Dr Thayer's in 1902 - \$1500. Dr Thayer offered me \$1200 with the privilege of living in Reed Hall. I had an increase in 1922 - 1924, receiving \$110 a month; 1924-1926, \$120 a month; 1926-1930, \$140 a month, and then in July 1930-1938, \$150 a month. Beginning in 1939 there was a slight "Cost of Living" increase and salaries were raised and after withholding taxes etc. my "take home" pay was about \$166.67. In 1958, the year before I officially retired I received \$3,050- a raise of \$1850 in 37 years, making a rate of \$50 increase a year!!!

Excerpts from Library Reports 1894-1903

- Dec 5, 1894 Gift of a number of books from ABCFM.
- Jan 30, 1895 Notice given that Mr Thompson's books are now being entered in the library.
- Dec 14, 1895 Voted to refer the matter of a Seal for the Seminary to the Librarian with power.
- Jan 9, 1896 Librarian announced the purchase of Monumenta Germaniae, 46 vols. with the Alumni Fund - \$2,284.90 - Purchased also 31 folio vols. of Mansi Nova Sacrorum Consiliarum Collectio.
- Feb 11, 1896 Perry submitted design for Seminary Seal.
- Oct 14, 1896 Suggestion of suitable method of filing Faculty correspondence and papers referred to the Committee.
- Oct 23, 1896 Committee reported regarding system of filing the Faculty papers and suggested that copies of all official letters should be kept. Voted to approve report and refer arrangement to the Committee with power.
- Feb 2, 1898 Perry submitted design for book-plate.
- Apr 27, 1898 Procuring of a suitable flag was referred to the Committee.
- May 4, 1898 Perry reported the loan of a flag from Mr John Allen.
- Je 3, 1898 Question of lighting the basement referred to the Executive Committee.
- Nov 3, 1898 Voted that Professors hand in list of 25 books most needed in each department to the librarian to be transmitted to Trustees.
- My 2, 1899 Perry reported accession of 2817 vols. to library and it was voted that the President's and Librarian's reports be published.
- May 26, 1899 Perry and Pratt reported on Warrington's "Tunology."
- Feb 7, 1900 Perry reported receipt of Thompson's books on Missions, and a gift of \$100 from Miss Hills for the Library.
- Mar 21, 1900 Voted that new electric lights be put into Reading Room and.
- Apr 18, 1900 Perry reported that \$3,000 had been given by a friend who wished to remain anonymous, for the purchase of books on foreign missions for the library.
- May 16, 1900 Voted to recommend to Executive Committee the erection of new stacks in the library basement.
- Sept 24, 1900 Summer committee reported change of the Reading Room to the library and re-arrangement of books. Voted to approve action of Committee and to appoint Pratt as acting librarian.

Library Reports

- Oct 3,1900 Letter reported from Dr Richardson regarding proposed index of theological literature and inquiring whether Mr Hawks of the library could be secured, was referred to Pratt. Pratt reported that he had made arrangements for opening library all day, and on Sundays.
- Oct 17,1900 Preparation of designs for seal was referred to Pratt and Micks. Policy for administration of library during the coming Winter and submission of plans for its management in the future was referred to the Ways and Means Committee in conference with Pratt. Pratt reported on progress of arrangement for opening library on Sunday. Periodicals had been rearranged in a more logical order,
- Oct 21,1900 Voted librarian buy old Syriac Bible from Mr Shedd.
- Nov 21,1900 Pratt reported result of opening the library on Sunday did not seem to justify the expense. Voted to continue until Christmas.
- Jan 2,1901 Progress in Seminary Seal.
- Apr 22,1901 Miss Hills gave to library \$590 for extinction of debt incurred in purchase of Müller library.
- Je 1,1901 Committee recommended that Mather be appointed Acting Librarian for one year beginning next fall.
- Sept 21,1901 Pratt reported preparation on cards of the alumni, members of the Pastoral Union, donors etc. Library will be turned over to Mather next week.
- Feb 19,1902 Dr Charles Snow Thayer nominated as new librarian.
- Feb 26,1902 Voted that duplicates of Dr Thompson's books be sold by the library.
- Mar 12,1902 Reported that Bible Normal College has sent a number of books and cases to be stored in the library, and that it will need three lecture rooms. Voted to assign for this use the three rooms in the library.
- Mar 19,1902 Bible Normal College has located in Hartford and is getting along comfortably in the temporary quarters in the library.
- Mar 19,1902 Ways and Means Committee recommended that the faculty recommend to the Board of Trustees that Thayer be elected librarian and Associate Professor of Bibliology at a salary of \$1500 for the first two years with expectation of raise to \$2000 at the end of two years, and that he be expected to do all the ordinary duties of a librarian and to give such instruction in Bibliology, Epigraphy and Diplomatics as may be deemed desirable, and also to give such instruction in Semitic languages as may, on further consideration, seem to be desirable. Correspondence regarding this recommendation was submitted to the Ways and Means Committee. Lack of desk accommodations in library.

- Apr 2,1902 Pratt reported on visit to Providence to interview Thayer.
- Apr 9,1902 Pratt reported a favorable interview with Thayer and his desire to begin duties Aug 1.
- Oct 1,1902 Thayer reported a gift of \$1,000 to Reading Room fund from Mrs C.B.Smith.
- Nov 19,1902 Electric lights placed in the library basement
- Nov 28,1902 Librarian reported that copies of Dr Simpson's book had been provided with suitable title page and they were offered in competition for degree of Ph.D.
- Dec 3,1902 Thayer recommended that a copy of Dr Simpson's book be presented to each member of the Faculty and a copy be sent to each of the Congregational seminaries and principal universities and colleges from which the students come to Hartford.
- Apr 1,1903 Will of A.C.Thompson regarding library books states: "Two hundred in number consisting of manuscript material shall be kept under lock and key and to be consulted upon approval of the librarian."



Reading Room.



Circulation desk-
Catalog cases

1921-1926

CASE MEMORIAL LIBRARY - BROAD STREET

At the start of my Broad Street work in a theological library ,the first faculty member I met was Prof. Arthur Lincoln Gillett. I knew nothing about the Seminary except that my sister had married the son of a professor in a Theological Seminary in Hartford. Her husband had died in an airplane accident during the First World War, and she made her home in Hartford to be near his family.

After two years of library training at the New York State Library School in Albany, New York, and a year's experience in a public library in Greenwich, Connecticut, I came to Hartford to visit my sister in the fall of 1921. Little did I dream that I would take up this type of work when I entered Library School. Mother was one of the pioneer children's librarians and she hoped that I would follow in her footsteps but that visit changed my library plans. Upon Prof Gillett's recommendation Dr Charles Snow Thayer, the librarian of the Hartford Theological Seminary, called upon me one evening. He was in need of some one to take the place of one of his staff members who was leaving to get married. After considering my qualifications he offered me the position of general assistant. This I accepted with fear and trembling. The thought of a theological library scared me but I have never regretted my decision.

A few days later I started on the great adventure and what an adventure it was! The Library on Broad Street was considered one of the best theological libraries in the country. It was not like many of the modern libraries as the stacks were wooden and there was no elevator to carry truck loads of books. There was a large truck that could be used on one floor, but it was heavy, hard to push and the wheels wouldn't roll easily. There was no Archives room, rare book room or study rooms for graduate work. The original plans for the library called for "rooms for those who are engaged in any special work or investigation where undisturbed quiet is desired." In the Reading Room, along both sides of this room, were small tables for study.

tables for study.

My first day was one of initiation into the duties of a library assistant, and an introduction to the staff and faculty as they came into the library. Miss Wooster, whose place I was taking, showed me the general routine of all the work I was supposed to do. I was "General Assistant" and my position certainly lived up to its name. I was in charge of all the circulation problems, the reference work, periodicals and continuations and binding, ordering all books, making shelf list cards and ordering Library of Congress printed cards. After that all the shelf list and catalog cards had to be filed. My hours were: 9 - 12:30 and 2 - 6 Mondays through Friday and 9:30 to 12:30 on Saturdays. The only help I had at the circulation desk was a student who shelved the stack books.

The other members of the Faculty and staff I met through Dr Thayer and Dr Mackenzie's secretary, Hilda Keller. Around the corner from Dr Thayer's office was that of the Kennedy School of Missions with Edward Warren Capen as Dean. His secretary, at that time, was Arline Hayden. Arline was at Smith College with my sister and she was the one who originated my nick-name of "Rootie". That was my sister's nick-name at Smith. In the little room off the periodical room was the office of the Hartford School of Religious Pedagogy, with Edward Hooker Knight as Dean. The Periodical Reading Room was just a table in the main hall with a few magazines on it. Walking through the Museum and down the long corridor of Hosmer Hall one came to the Faculty Room with the portraits of the former Presidents and faculty on the walls. Dr William Douglas Mackenzie occupied a little room, on the left and beyond that were the offices of Dean Melancthon W. Jacobus, Edwin Knox Mitchell and the Bookstore in the far corner.

I met the following Professors during my first five years: Waldo Selden Pratt, Arthur Lincoln Gillett (HTS 1883), Lewis Baylis Paton, Alexander Ross Merriam, Duncan Black Macdonald, Edward Everett Nourse (HTS 1891), Curtis Manning Geer (HTS 1890), John Wesley Wetzel, William Hoyt Worrell (HTS 1906), Charles Stoddard

Lane (HTS 1884), Elbert C. Lane (HTS 1912), Lewis Hodous (HTS 1900), George Ross Wells, Frank Buchman, Alfred M. Perry (HTS 1916), Rockwell Harmon Potter, John Ramaker (HTS 1917), Elmer E. S. Johnson (HTS 1902), Alexander C. Purdy (HTS 1913) and Plato E. Shaw.

Cooped up in the small work room were the five regular staff members. Ethel Hope Wooster was general assistant and did everything but cataloguing. She knew where every book was shelved, and those used by the professors on their reserve book shelves. There were no cards placed in the book pockets to help in locating the Professor's name or course taught. She always could tell where to shelve the book. She remained in the library a few weeks after I came and then was married.

Caroline Smith was a little, elderly woman who assisted in the cataloguing; Agnes Armstrong, Head Cataloguer, used to pussy-foot around the library, with an eye on her watch, checking up on the workers. She came to the Library the same year I did. She died in 1928. Alice Marion Richardson, the boss of the Religious Education library, came in 1920, following Eleanor Gleason. She lived in Reed Hall and as the Hartford School of Religious Pedagogy was on the second floor of Reed Hall, "Richie" (as she was called by the students) divided her time between the two libraries, working mornings at the Main library and afternoons at the Reed Hall Library.

The fourth librarian was William John Chapman, Ph.D. - a Welshman with a strong distaste for Arabic or missionaries. Dr Mackenzie brought him from the University of Chicago hoping that he would be a great instructor. This plan did not materialize and he was turned over to Dr Thayer for library work. He was "Reference Librarian" but did not believe in using reference books. If he was asked to do anything different he would bellow so loud that he could be heard at the other end of Hosmer Hall. "I won't do it! I never have done that and I never will!" I asked him to do something - a simple little thing - and he practically screamed at me. I tried to calm him, telling him not to talk so loud. "I'll yell as loud as I please!"

One of his duties was to accession the books when they came into the library. He had a system all his own. He would stamp them all at once, pile them up, and mark the accession book "Stamped to here" and enter the books later on. He even put ditto marks under all the punctuation marks, down the whole page. He had three pet phrases which Caroline Smith called "The Three parts of the Litany." He always entered the room with "I came to see how the vine and the fig tree flourished" and left the room to the tune of "I must flee as a shadow that continueth not." (Job 14:27) When he interrupted any one he would say "Pardon my intrusion." He married a retired librarian from New York City but continued to live in his "ivory tower" in the old library building. Before his marriage he attended the Asylum Avenue Baptist Church on the corner of Sigourney and Asylum Avenue and liked a certain young lady in that church who always helped him with his coat at the church services. He announced his marriage intentions to Dr Thayer by saying: "She wants to get married." After his marriage he switched to another church because he was afraid to meet the Baptist Church young lady. His wife became the post-mistress in New Boston and they made their home in half of the house belonging to her brother. There were no modern conveniences and he read by candle light.

When he worked in the library evenings he used to scare the girls by following them home to Reed Hall after library hours - particularly the tall girls. One day we returned from lunch to find a trail of blood from the hall into the library work room. We expected to find a gory corpse on the floor and a thrilling plot for a murder! He was not in the room. We learned later that he had fallen in the work-room and cut himself on his broken glasses. Once he was in the basement doing some work in the Chinese room and I came down there for a Chinese book. He was in his shirt sleeves and was very embarrassed. "Don't come in here, yet." So I had to back out and wait until he had donned his coat. At one time Mother and I were staying in the house next to the Library and he used to wander over and sit on the porch and talk to Mother, trying to make a good impression on her. Why, I did not know, but I found out later. He was not married at that time.

Dr Chapman did not work in the library after the Seminary moved to the present campus. He continued living in the old house in New Boston. His brother-in-law lived in the other half of the house and the two men did not get along very well. Dr Chapman said the brother-in-law was always getting drunk. His living quarters were very primitive - no gas or electricity, but there was a fireplace. He was in miserable health and wrote to me:

"My physical health has improved but the altitude and worry will make havoc with my gains. I have high blood pressure and cramps in the finger of my right hand. Life is dreadful ... I have applied for old age assistance... I shall not survive another winter here... If I leave Fallowfield I lose my pension and if I don't leave I shall not long survive..."

Professor Mardiros Ananikian, the Assistant Librarian, had his desk in one of the library alcoves. He was a jovial Armenian who taught Turkish, assisted Dr Duncan Black Macdonald in the Islamic Department, and catalogued the oriental books. He was a seminary graduate (HTS 1901) and had been teaching in Bulgaria when he was called to become Assistant Librarian in the seminary he loved so well. In the fall of 1923 he went to the Near East under the auspices of Robert Garrett of Princeton, to purchase manuscripts in the field of Arabic, Armenian, Turkish and Persian languages for the libraries of Princeton University, Harvard University, Library of Congress, Hartford Theological Seminary and Robert Garrett. Most of our valuable Arabic and Turkish manuscripts were acquired through the tireless efforts of Prof. Ananikian. He died of malarial rheumatism and heart trouble in Damascus, August 3, 1924.

Dr Charles Snow Thayer, librarian, was the general factotum of the Seminary. In March 1902 the Ways and Means Committee recommended that Charles Snow Thayer be elected librarian and Associate Professor of Bibliology and to do all the ordinary duties of a librarian for \$1500. He did do "all the ordinary duties of a librarian" and many more. When a teacher became sick Thayer took over; when

schedules gave rise to brain storms. Thayer came to the rescue; he edited the catalogue; was treasurer; secretary of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees; gave a course in book-keeping to the missionaries, as well as teaching them a modern language. Everything lying around waiting to be done was willed to him. "Ask Thayer" became a watchword. (I wonder if that is a requisite for a librarian. Willard Carter said: "If you want to know anything about the Seminary ask Elizabeth Root.") Dr Thayer was an authority on architecture and when it was time to plan for the new buildings on the Girard Avenue campus Thayer came to the top. He was not only on the Building Committee but he was it. He was everywhere consulting architects, constructors, engineers and members of the Capewell Horse Nail Company of Hartford. This name intrigued me and I learned later that more horse shoe nails were made by this company than any other known company in the world. (The horse population has now increased - 27,000 and 30,000 horses. The Company was started in 1881 and later hack saw blades were added.) Dr Thayer's face can be seen as that of the theological student holding the Ten Commandments, in the symbol on the north-east wall of the first floor of Avery Hall. (The second on the left as one enters through the Elizabeth Street doorway.)

He was a great cook and no one could pronounce the word delicious as he did when he described a meal he cooked forty years ago. As host he was at his best when he entertained at his home on Gillett Street, with a dinner cooked by himself. The Library staff had many a Sunday night supper at his home while he kept up a steady flow of anecdotes. At Christmas time the staff always received some of his home made Turkish paste. He had a beautiful garden in which garden parties were held every year at Commencement time. He always arranged the flowers for all the seminary functions. An apartment house now takes the place of his home and garden.

One of the later graduates told me that he visited Dr Thayer at his family home in Westfield, Mass. and was taken upstairs by Dr Thayer and was shown the room that Dr Thayer used as a child. He remarked that when he was a boy he never got into

his bed at the side but always took a hand-spring over the foot of the bed!

My desk was in the work room next to Dr Thayer's office. I typed letters for him, as well as all library correspondence, on an old double key-board typewriter called the L.C. Smith Premier. In a letter I wrote to my mother, Sept 24, 1922 I said: "Improvements are coming into the Seminary fast. Everything comes to him who waits. I have a new swing shelf for my typewriter and a line-a-time rack for holding my copy when typewriting. Also we have a new system for charging reserve books and a push button system for the office in connection with the telephone. The office always answers the telephone and if the library is wanted the secretary has to trot down to the library, and visa versa. Now we will only need to push a button! We are also getting a drinking fountain! Perhaps I'll get a raise in my salary without asking for it..." (I did get a raise in 1922 of \$110 a month.)

Dr Thayer used an old roll-top desk and it was always cluttered with everything, through which Dr Thayer could always find his way. I attempted to clear it out one day but I soon gave it up. Perhaps that was the time when he scowled at me and I said: "Why are you so cross?" "Was I cross?" he said. "I didn't mean to be." (This roll top desk was placed in Dr Thayer's office in the new library on the present campus and later in my Archives Office in the Tower.)

Another recollection of Dr Thayer was at the time when young women were having their hair cut rather short, Mrs Bassett (Verona Thum, at that time) reported that a secretary at the old Center Church on Main Street cut her hair and Dr Thayer announced that if any of his staff did such a foolish thing he would fire them! That summer, while visiting my sister who lived in Geneva, N.Y., we both decided to see how we looked with short hair. I came to the library, at the end of my vacation, and dreaded showing myself to Dr Thayer. Nothing outstanding happened and I was not fired, and I remained in the library for 46 years!

ARRANGEMENT OF ROOMS

I shall try to give you a picture of the equipment and arrangement of books in this "modern" new library, but as it has been over forty years since I worked there and I had only been there five years before its removal to the present campus, my memories may not be too accurate. If I make a wrong statement please forgive.

Entrance to this building was through an arch into the "reception room" which had the stairs and long corridor leading into Hesmer Hall, through the Museum Room. On the left is the memorial fireplace with the mantel of carved oak. At each side of this fireplace were entrances to the office of the Kennedy School of Missions and the librarian's office. Passing through the large doors into the library room one will find the catalog cases to the left of the entrance, and a large atlas case at the right. The work room was behind the catalog cases. There was a balcony over the work room which was used for storage. The door for the suggested elevator was high up in the wall, near this storage balcony, but the elevator was never installed. The stacks were wooden, 8 feet high with a 30 inch shelf and a 6 inch ledge. This ledge proved a great convenience for resting books when consulting them. The stacks were on two floors on both sides of the Reading Room, but there was no way of going from one balcony to the other without going down the balcony stairs. Lights for consulting the books were on long cords which later found their way into the magazine room of the basement in Avery Hall. I believe some of the wooden stack book-cases were also placed in the basement room at Avery.

Extra book-cases were placed in the large room separating the Reading Room from the circulation end. These held the current magazines. On the west side of these shelves were the Reserve books and on the east side the Reference books.

In the Reading Room there were four long tables seating four at a table, with desk lights above the tables. At the end of the room were the stairs going down to the basements.

50
46

There were two of these: In the first basement were three rooms for the Arabic collection, the Paine and seminary Hymnology collections, and the Chinese and Japanese collections purchased in 1911 from Wilberforce Eames of the Lenox Library. Catalog cards for these special collections were separate from the Main catalog and were in cases at the foot of the basement stairs. The original cards of the Paine Collection were made by Silas H. Paine, from whom the collection was bought in 1891. Here also were "cubby holes" for the long wall maps. All newspapers and back numbers of periodicals were along the shelves in the main part of the basement. Here also was the locked case in which the prohibited books and incunabula were kept. I think perhaps the theses were also in this case as well as the incunabula and manuscripts. The second basement was for storage. It was here that we found the skeleton which we named "Jerry Skelly" when we were packing up preparatory to the removal in 1926. The skeleton had been used for the class in physical education and was placed somewhere in Knight Hall at the time of the removal.

There was a fire door in the first basement leading into the Hosmer Hall basement and somewhere in this section was the Alumni Alcove for which the Alumni raised \$1,000 in 1880. There was a fire-proof vault for the Seminary Archives which were in charge of an Archival Committee consisting of the librarian and registrar, but this vault was not water-proof. It was in this vault that this small trunk filled with the Tyler-Nettleton letters was placed. These letters were badly water-soaked and many of them ruined. They had been used by Bennet Tyler when he was writing the life of Asahel Nettleton, and had remained in this trunk since 1845. When the Seminary moved to Prospect Street ~~houses the trunk, and~~ many other items, still remained in East Windsor Hill. The great question is: Why was not this trunk opened when it was placed in this vault and inspected for its damage? It remained there until removal to Avery Hall and Dr Elmer E. S. Johnson carefully and tenderly opened them.

On the other side of this fire door was the Library staff's rest room. It was easier to use the one in Hosmer Hall.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

The circulation desk was a "peek hole" in between two sections of the catalog cases with a bell for service. I sat on a stool with the charging records in a box poised precariously on a drop leaf shelf. I had no helper at the desk. This was lucky as there was no room for more than one! Dr Chapman helped out during my lunch hour and a student shelved the books that were returned every day.

Large cards were used for all borrowers - students, faculty, local ministers, teachers, and friends of the Seminary. Their names were written on the top of these cards, and the borrower signed his name on the book card which was filed by call number. These call numbers were written on the borrower's card, with date of loan and date of return. Their main usefulness was in giving a complete record of all books borrowed by that individual over a period of years. There was no limit to the number of books withdrawn or the length of time. Notices were sent to all borrowers at the end of each semester. There were no fines at this time.

A small space at the end of the magazines in the Reading Room, was set aside for Reserve books but not many were placed there because of lack of space. In the beginning no reserve cards were placed in the pockets; nor was the Professor's name written on the book card. The only way one could tell where to shelve it, was to remember the location! Miss Wooster, whose place I took, had a great memory and always knew where to put them, but it proved too difficult for me, and therefore manila cards with the professor's name written at the top, were placed in the pockets. Oversized books were shelved in the regular stacks but in the lower section. As there was no Old Book Room all the rare and valuable books, purchased through the munificence of Newton Case, the Treasurer, were mixed with the regular books in the stacks. Pamphlets were filed in wooden boxes, by subject, upside down as a precaution against dust.

PERIODICAL DEPARTMENT

Old fashioned records were kept for everything. The periodical records were in loose-leaf book form - separate ones for monthlies, bi-monthlies, quarterlies, weeklies and dailies, and it required a great deal of thumbing through numerous binders to

to find the correct place in which to enter the periodical. The magazines were moved several times. First, before the new library was built on Broad Street, they were shelved at the west end of the Museum (the old library rooms) and this was the first Periodical Reading Room, and all the Library reports devoted a special section to "The Reading Room" and that referred only to this Periodical Room. In 1907 two rows of cases with shelves ~~in~~ on both sides were placed across the center of the main room, and on these shelves the magazines were compactly arranged. The Periodical Reading room, was at that time, across the "Reception Hall" in the small front room, but when the office of the Hartford School of Religious Pedagogy moved into it, tables were placed in the hall. All back numbers of periodicals and newspapers were in the basement, with a very poor light. They were very dirty all of the time.

In 1922 Dr Thayer reported: "In 1922 about five tons of old newspapers and periodicals and papers were well dusted and re-arranged so that they might be accessible...It is my hope that we shall soon be able to dispose of the hundreds of duplicates which crowd our shelves and are seemingly of no value. It has been necessary...to decline to accept gifts of old books already on our shelves...The cost of cataloguing a book and placing it on the shelves should always be considered."

ACQUISITION AND CATALOGING DEPARTMENT

Many of the books were ordered through the Hartford Seminary Press, Baker and Taylor, G.E. Stechert, Sotheran for English books, Harrasowitz for German books, and Geuthner for the French books. When the books were received the orders were checked, books collated, pages cut and then they were accessioned by Dr Chapman. There were books in which the regular books were accessioned; separate ones for gifts, pamphlets, Religious Education library books, Alumni Alcove, slides, pictures and manuscripts. After this process I made the shelf list cards, ordered the Library of Congress printed cards and then turned the books over to Miss Armstrong for cataloguing. In the beginning all entries were on narrow cards, with no subject or title entries. Miss Smith and Miss Richardson were kept busy re-cataloging these entries and transferring them to regular size cards. Each one began at opposite ends of the catalogue, omitting the pamphlets. The catalogue cards were removed and sent to the Library of Congress

and this was a risky business as those precious catalog cards could have been lost in the mail. When the books were accessioned and stamped book cards and pockets were placed on the inside of the back cover for all books belonging to the main library, and in the front for all books in the Library of the Hartford School of Religious Pedagogy. A zero was placed before the accession number of the Religious Education library. This was to help distinguish the two library collections when books were returned to the Main Circulation desk.

When the girls moved from Reed Hall to Mackenzie Hall on the new campus the Religious Education library moved, in 1924, to the basement of the Main Library under the Work Room. Here tables and chairs were placed and shelves for some of the books.

Miss Haselton, of the Handicraft Department, had a corner of this basement for her work shop.

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West Hartford News, October 2, 1969

Faculty



ON DISPLAY IN WASHINGTON—Once again the works of Helen A. Haselton of 67 Newport Avenue have been put into an exhibition, this time in Washington, D.C., sponsored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, in observance of Cooperative Crafts Month, October 2-30. Her block printed fabrics have been shown locally in many exhibits. A member of the Society of Connecticut Craftsmen, the West Hartford Art League, Miss Haselton was formerly a teacher of art in the Hartford Public High Schools.

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MISSIONARY MUSEUM

"From time to time through the life of the Institution objects of interest and of educational value had been sent to the Seminary from graduates working on many of the mission fields of the world, but there never had been any suitable place to exhibit them. The Museum had its start from a gift in 1885 of many curios and coins from Augustus C. Thompson of the Class of 1838. This was enlarged by the alumni in response to a circular letter sent by its librarian, Alfred T. Perry, in January 1892. He requested material along the lines of archaeology, domestic architecture, customs, educational material, photographs, coins, heraldic emblems, art, music, sculpture, pottery, ethnography, anthropology, geography, natural history and many other lines. (The several boxes of curios presented by A.C. Thompson with the understanding that they should not be opened until a suitable room was found.) At the same time the ABCFM in Boston had been receiving curios from its missionaries which were fast becoming a burden of expense. It was decided to loan this collection of 3,000 items to the Hartford Seminary for an indefinite period on condition that it should be properly cared for and exhibited. On March 27, 1895 this collection was accepted.. In October Prof Waldo S. Pratt reported the receipt of duplicate copies of the agreement between the ABCFM and the HTS regarding Museum. On March 4, 1896 the Museum Committee of Pratt and Perry reported to the ABCFM that the Museum was ready for exhibition and in May cherry cases costing \$1,068.58 were purchased..

When Case Memorial Library was built on Broad Street, the old Library quarters between Hosmer Hall and the new Library, with its sky light windows seemed an excellent place for the Museum. The Cherry cases were placed along the walls and were filled with fascinating objects. Anyone coming to the library from Hosmer Hall had to pass through it. Many times I would stop, on my way to work, ~~I would stop~~ and look into the cases and was particularly fascinated with the Japanese collection. There were shelves of miniature items illustrating every day life in Japan. In the middle of the room were table cases containing the

library's collection of Bibles in every language of the world.

The Museum was officially opened at a meeting of the International Missionary Alliance, and was considered the best missionary museum in the country. There were objects from Turkey and the Near East. India was represented by an extensive series of models illustrating native costumes, occupations and idols. From E.S.Hume (1875) came a most curious and beautiful model of a native Hindu cart, "fashioned with indescribable pains from the delicate pith of a native tree. It is so unusual and so fragile that it is safe to assume that there is nothing like it in the country." There is a Burmese canoe eight feet long; miniatures of everything relating to Japanese home life - houses, stoves, dishes, and dolls. Zululand, because of a large number of Hartford men on that field, was more fully represented than any other part of Africa. There were cuneiform inscriptions from Assyria and Egypt; ancient pottery and minerals purchased from the Smithsonian Institution, through Mr Allen and the late Mr Baird. Dr A.C.Thompson gave curios from India, Ceylon, Arabia, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, Turkey, Greece and many other countries, pictures, manuscripts and 27 boxes of old Greek and Roman coins.

In 1904 Prof Lewis B. Paton gave a large collection of articles showing the habits and customs of the dwellers in the Holy Land. He had been abroad since May 1903 as Director of the American Institute of Archaeology at Jerusalem. As the ABCFM had no material on Palestine and the Hartford Theological Seminary realized the need of relics of the Holy Land, Prof Paton was commissioned to make all necessary research. The Hartford Courant of Aug 1, 1904 stated: "What is believed to be the best collection in the country of articles showing habits and customs of the dwellers in the Holy Land is now in the possession of the Hartford Theological Seminary. The addition of this material is a very timely one as the march of civilization has at last reached the Holy Land where the mode of living of the people has undergone little change from Old Testament times... This collection will throw much light on both the Old and New Testaments."

This collection included a tent, used by the Bedouins, with ropes, poles, and furniture; set of wooden vessels used in the tent; daggers and spears used by the Bedouins; Bedouin costumes; model of a peasant's house and water jars. Other Palestinian material given by Prof Paton was the following, illustrated in Grant-People of Palestine, Phila. 1907.

HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS - 31 items

1. Woman's wardrobe and treasure box
2. Two rough straw baskets
3. 7 wheat baskets
4. Vegetable basket
5. Chair (stool)
6. Baskets (7)
7. Coffee utensils (2), wooden spoons (3), mallet, pounder, wooden lock, gourd bottle
8. Cooking vessel on top of wooden cutting board
9. Bellows
10. Wooden mortar and pestle.

BREAD MAKING UTENSILS (12 items)

1. Wheat bin
2. Stone mill
3. Fine sieve
4. Wooden bread bowls (2)
5. Straw mat used as a tray or as a bread bowl cover
- 6-7 Ovens made of clay; fire to be built around the outside- Large basket over the oven.
8. Metal cooking plate
9. Tiny baskets for dry flour (2)

POTTERY

1. Jar for storing oil, olives, molasses or vinegar (2 small ones in front of it)
2. Style of water jar made in Sinjil. (Another jar in front of it)
3. Style of jar made in Ramallah for holding water or other liquids.
- 4-5, Smaller varieties of no. 3
- 6-7 Jars for carrying water on the head. Jar to right of no. 7 is used for leben
- 8-10 These and the three jars suspended by thread in middle of picture are drinking jars; the two with no handles or spouts are for cooling water.
- 11-12 Clay dishes for butter (8 unidentified)
13. Cooking vessel
14. Charcoal brazier (2)
15. Clay dish for butter
17. Salad dishes (7)

FARMING IMPLEMENTS (17 items)

1. Plow
2. Threshing sledgeshowing underside
3. Grain fork
4. Grain fork
5. Wooden shovel or fan
9. Seed tube
7. Sieve
8. Dung basket
- 9-10 Goad and share cleaner, iron shod end used as the cleaner
- 11- Yokes
12. Pruning knives and sickles (4)

SKIN POUCHES AND BAGS (11)

Later he gave a large collection of Palestinian costumes in memory of his wife who was killed in a horseback accident while she was on a visit to the Holy Land. This collection was named: "The Suvia Davison Paton Palestinian Ethnological Collection."

At one end of this room was the large relief map of Palestine, presented to the Seminary in 1895 by Mrs F.D.Glasier of South Glastonbury. Under the front windows was the glass case containing a full set of ancient Japanese armour, and behind that was the Burmese canoe.. Above the cases on the walls hung the portraits of the faculty and trustees.

Here there was supposed to be a valuable collection of memorials of the great Jonathan Edwards which were donated by B.R.Allen of Hartford - relics from the house in East Windsor Hill which was built in 1696 for Rev.Timothy Edwards, father of Jonathan, and the first pastor of the church at "Windsor Farms." The relics consisted of a crane, hook and tongs from one of the fire-places and a large fragment of the doorstep of the Edwards' side door. (There is a letter in the archives disputing the authenticity of this "doorstep")

During the winter of 1897 the Seminary was informed of the existence of a number of curiosities given to the Seminary in the early days which had been left at the buildings at East Windsor Hill when the Seminary moved to its quarters on Prospect Street in 1865. These had been carefully preserved by the family of Dr Woods who returned them to the Seminary.

Another great collection purchased by Prof Lewis Paton, through the Research Fund, was that of 3,000 Babylonian cuneiform tablets/ Prof Paton reported in 1914: "Through the generosity of Prof Jacobus and the appropriation of some money from the interest on the Research Fund and by the Library the sum of \$1,000 was put at my disposal. With this I have been able to secure 3,200 Babylonian tablets dating all the way from the Dynasty of Ur about 2,500 B.C. down to the time of the Seleucid Dynasty, about 200 B.C. The tablets are in fine condition and very legible...At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees \$300 was appropriated for providing boxes and cases for these tablets. These I have purchased and each tablet is placed on cotton in a glass covered box, and these are in large flat drawers..."

According to the By-Laws of the Seminary the Librarian was in charge of the Museum. In 1925 Dr Thayer, Librarian, reported "Plans must be made to care for the collections until we have a building on the new campus to house them."

When the Library moved to the present campus in 1926 there was no place to ~~exhib~~ exhibit the collection. It was therefore placed in boxes and stored in the basement of Avery Hall in a "cubby hole" . (The present mail and telephone room.) Later it was moved to the basement of Hartranft Hall, under the Dean's office.

In 1939 Robbins Wolcott Barstow, President, received a letter from the ABCEM regarding the status of the ABCEM Missionary Collection which they loaned to the Seminary. President Barstow reported that no record of this loan was ever made. He was about to dispose of the entire collection as he thought there was nothing there of value, when he learned that the Librarian was in charge of the Museum. Prof Waldo S. Pratt, who had been on the Museum Committee from the beginning, On October 16, 1895 he reported that he had received duplicate copies of the agreement between the ABCEM and the Seminary regarding the Museum and catalogue. No list was ever found. In 1940 Enoch Bell of the ABCEM, Dr Cook, Librarian, and Prof Lewis Hodous, representing the Kennedy School of Missions checked the Seminary's list, packed the ABCEM articles and sent them back to Harvard and Andover-Newton.

The ABCEM made a typewritten list of all articles they were leaving for the Seminary.

When the Catacombs were opened in Hartranft Hall the museum collection had to be moved again and this time it was done by the students without help or advice of the librarian. It was scattered throughout the basement, in the halls, the large room opposite which was already filled with books, broken chairs and many items, and even under the chapel. An African mask from East Windsor Hill days, was found in Mackenzie Hall, broken, and one student removed the Japanese armor from its glass case and used it for a Halloween costume.

Ever since its removal from Broad Street I have worried about this collection and have wanted it checked and opened, but there was no place available or room large enough to check it. In the plans for Gillett Hall there was provision for storage of this material by subjects in the large lecture room. To stimulate interest in the Museum a Museum Committee, consisting of Professors Bailey, Leser, Parsons and Sheppard, the librarian, invited the Foundation Faculty to a tea in the Anthropology room in Gillett Hall, on Monday October 15, 1956. Gilbert Schneider, one of our graduate students, placed on exhibit his African Tribal Village from the British Cameroons. This was of hand carved wood done by the head craftsman at the Leper settlement of the village. Mrs Lewis Paton was guest of honor and she spoke of her husband's interest and I spoke on the Museum as it was in old Hosmer Hall on Broad Street. I then began the search for the Paton Collection which was eventually found but all the Palestinian costumes were all destroyed by moths.

In November 1956 the Museum Committee and the Library Committee met in President Stafford's office, and the Library Committee voted to loan for a year the Old Book Room East of the stairs in the basement of Avery Hall. The room was cleaned and the Museum boxes were brought over for checking. The work of opening and sorting the material, and marking the source and subject matter was done by Elizabeth Root, and it was then that I discovered that over $\frac{1}{2}$ of the collection was lost or destroyed.

Early in 1963 the seminary, through a modest budget, enabled the employment of a part time curator. Mrs Mary Jane Carpenter, a member of the Woman's Board assumed that

that post. Members of the Woman's Board volunteered to help in the cleaning, and cataloging of all available material. Then came the generous gift of display cabinets by the Sage-Allen Company, through the consideration of William Haine, a member of the Board of Trustees whose first wife was Norma Allen of Sage-Allen. To Mrs Carpenter goes a well earned credit for the present general arrangement.

This famous collection started in 1884 with A.C. Thompson's gift of coins and A.T. Perry's letter of 1892 to the Alumni on Mission fields asking for interesting items, and the ABCFM Collection received in 1895, at last had its final resting place in its present attractive room. With the Academic year, 1966-1967, Dr Joe D. Seger, Assistant Professor of Old Testament and Archaeology, became the Museum Curator.

The Future

The future contribution of the Museum to the general and educational life of the Foundation is seen to find focus in the following three main areas:

Study

It will strive to effectively preserve and display artifacts and other material evidence of cultures and traditions relevant to the various academic disciplines of the Foundation in order to assist in the study and interpretation of these cultures and traditions.

For the immediate future this will involve concentration on displays in the areas of ancient near eastern and Palestinian cultures, and of Muslim, African, and Indian religions and cultures.

Research

It will serve to provide an agency of administrative focus for projects of archaeological, anthropological, and cultural study within the Foundation.

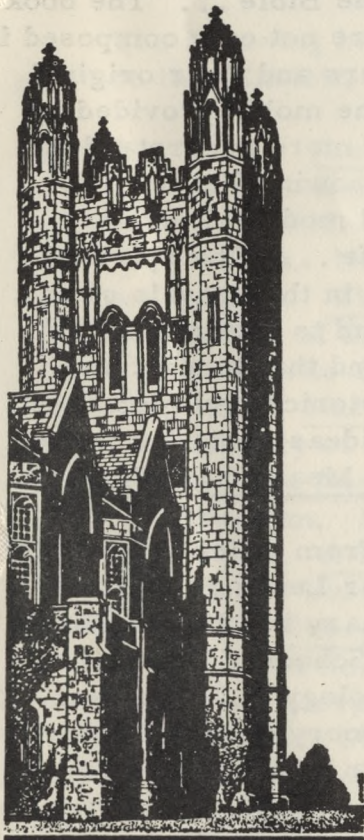
Two projects being considered presently involve participation in the current Hebrew Union College Archaeological Excavations at the site of biblical Gezer in Israel, and plans for the publication of the collection of cunieform tablets held by the Museum.

Public Relations

It will seek to serve as a vehicle for exchange between the Foundation and the greater Hartford community by providing displays representative of some of the areas of its academic concern for review by the general public.

The Museum is presently open to groups or individuals on request. We warmly invite your use of its resources. Requests should be directed through Miss H. Widman in the office of the Business Manager of the Foundation. A guide will be provided for your visit. There is no charge.

Your interest and support, as well as any suggestions for the improvement of the Museum will be welcomed by the Curator. We trust your visit will be enjoyable.



THE
HARTFORD
SEMINARY
FOUNDATION

An Exhibit: Every Day Life in Bible Times
Hartford Seminary Foundation

"More than the explanation of words and idioms is needed for the understanding of the Bible ... The books of the Old and New Testament were not only composed in the languages spoken by the writers and their original readers; they were also cast in the molds provided by the life of the times. One can no more understand ancient Hebrew literature without knowing Hebrew life than one could hope to understand modern literature without a knowledge of modern life ... The spiritual message of the Bible is conveyed in the vessels of ancient Oriental thought and life, and to understand the essential ideas we must understand that thought and that life ... Christianity is a historical religion based on the events, experiences, and ideas recorded in the Bible." Burrows, Millar. What Mean These Stones?

The collection of material from which this exhibit was drawn was made by Professor Lewis B. Paton of the Faculty of the Hartford Seminary in 1903-04 when he was director of the American School of Oriental Research and Palestinian Archaeology in Jerusalem. He gave it to the Seminary in memory of his wife Suvia Davison Paton who was killed by a fall from her horse when they were in Damascus. The Hartford Courant for August 1, 1904 said of the collection "What is believed to be the best collection in the country of articles showing the habits and customs of the dwellers in the Holy Land is now in the possession of the Hartford Theological Seminary. The addition (of this material to their Museum) is a very timely one as the march of civilization has at last reached the Holy Land, where the mode of living of the people has undergone little change from Old Testament times. In many sections the conditions have remained unchanged. This collection will throw much light on both Old and New Testament life."

In the sixty years since that article was written a great deal more is known about the life of those two

thousand years. Archaeologists and scholars have made remarkable discoveries which give us a much more accurate picture and means of appraising what we have here.

The following books were used for the information given on this Exhibit.

- Albright, W. F. The Archaeology of Palestine. Penguin Books, London. 1949.
Bulletin #56 and #92. American School of Oriental Research. New Haven, Connecticut
Burrows, Millar. What Mean These Stones? American School of Oriental Research. New Haven, Connecticut. 1941
Childe, Gordon. Man Makes Himself. New American Library of World Literature. New York. 1951
Cole, Sonia. The Neolithic Revolution. British Museum. London. 1959
Corsswant, W. A. A Dictionary of Life in Bible Times. Oxford University Press. Oxford. 1960
Heaton, E. W. Everyday Life in Old Testament Times. Charles Scribner's Sons. New York. 1956
----- Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible. Abingdon Press. New York. 1962
Kenyon, Kathleen. Archaeology in the Holy Land. Praeger, New York. 1960
Kenyon, Kathleen. Digging Up Jericho. Praeger. New York. 1957
Piggott, Stuart, Editor, Dawn of Civilization. McGraw-Hill Book Co. London. 1961
Pritchard, James B. The Ancient Near East in Pictures relating to the Old Testament. Princeton University Press. Princeton, New Jersey. 1954
Woolley, Leonard, Dir. Ur of the Chaldees. Penguin Books. London. 1954
Wright, G. Ernest. Biblical Archaeology. Westminster Press. Philadelphia. 1957

National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.
December. 1960



Dr. Joe D. Seger shows one of the artifacts he acquired while in the Near East last summer. Dr. Seger was a member of the CORE staff of the new Hebrew Union College excavating team. Excavations were done at the Biblical city of Gezer in Israel.

Dr. Joe D. Seger Displays New Museum Acquisitions

As the new curator of the Hartford Seminary's museum, Dr. Joe D. Seger has the interesting and unusual job of displaying his own collection of ancient pottery and other artifacts acquired by him in the Near East last summer.

Dr. Seger, Assistant Professor of Old Testament and Archaeology at the Seminary, participated last July as a member of the CORE staff of the new Hebrew Union College excavating team. Archaeological excavations were done by the college at the site of the Biblical city of Gezer in Israel. These excavations are planned to continue for the next five summers.

Dr. Seger's experience prior to embarking for Israel includes excavation work at the site of Biblical Shechem, near Nablus in Jordan. He spent the summers of 1962 and 1964 here, and is now preparing one of the final reports — volumes on those excavations.

The Seminary's new acquisitions comprise — pieces of old pottery, dating back to 2500 B.C. down to the Roman Period. Several early stamp seals, a bronze pin and knife blade from the Patriarchial Age 1800-1500 B.C. also are included.

These new items supplement the Museum's own collection of Ancient Near Eastern artifacts, which were gathered by the Old Testament Faculty of the Seminary years ago. Included in this, is one of the ten largest collections of Ancient Babylonian Cuneiform tablets existent in this country.

Dr. Joe D. Seger was chosen by the Hebrew Union College Biblical and the Archaeological School in Jerusalem to help during last summer in excavating the site of Gezer.

Gezer is the modern "Tell el-Jazar," located on the northeast edge of the Shephelah region about twenty miles from Jerusalem in the direction of Tel Aviv. This ancient city is mentioned in the Biblical account of the conquest of Palestine in the book of Joshua and elsewhere in the Bible. The history extends from ca. 3000 B.C. well into the Christian era; all revealed in excavations conducted earlier in this century, by the British scholar R.A.S. Macalister for the Palestine Exploration Fund.

Dr. Seger's acquisitions and the museum's other numerous artifacts are located in Gillett Hall, Second floor on the Seminary Campus. Presently this museum is open to groups by Appointment. Arrangements can be made through the office of the Business Manager at Hartford Seminary.

Displays now available include materials representative of Biblical backgrounds and culture, Palestinian Archaeology, and a special topographic display of the city of Jerusalem.

THE MUSEUM

A series of exhibits illustrating "The Life and Times of the People of the Ancient Near East" are currently on display at the Hartford Seminary Foundation Museum.

Display cases include artifacts, charts, and explanations of the home life, archaeology, ethnology, and religions of these early times.

The Museum also houses a large topographical map of the Near East and a scale model of the Old City of Jerusalem, made in Israel in the early 1900's.

The oldest artifact in the Museum is a cylinder seal, dated at approximately 3300 B.C.

The Hartford Seminary Foundation Museum was founded in 1895, when the Seminary was located at Broad Street and Farmington Avenue.

The original collection of artifacts and curios from missionary centers throughout the world was gathered by Professor A. C. Thompson, Class of 1838, and included some materials loaned to the Seminary by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

This "Missionary Museum" soon became one of the finest of its kind in the United States through contributions from alumni and friends.

Valuable artifacts of ancient Near Eastern and Palestinian history and life were acquired after 1900 through the efforts of Professor Lewis Baylis Paton. These well-chosen acquisitions -- an integral part of the Museum's collection today -- included 3200 Babylonian cuneiform tablets purchased by Professor Paton in 1914.

When the Seminary campus was moved to its present Elizabeth Street location in 1926, Museum holdings were placed in storage because of a lack of space and lay dormant until 1956.

In that year, a group of faculty members formed a "Museum Committee" to work toward the reassembling and expanding of the original collection. Mrs. Elizabeth Root, Library Archivist, began the task.

Early in 1963 the Museum collection was moved to Gillette Hall, its present location. Mrs. Mary Jane Carpenter, a member of the Seminary's Woman's Board, became part-time curator. Display cabinets, the gift of the Sage-Allen Company of Hartford, now housed the collection, and public interest increased.

Dr. Joe D. Seger, Assistant Professor of Old Testament at the Seminary,

assumed the post of curator in 1966, and has continued the work done by Mrs. Carpenter.

The Museum contributes to the life of the Seminary and the Hartford community in several ways:

-- The Staff is striving to preserve and display artifacts of ancient religions and cultures that are studied by Seminary students. Present displays are rotated and concern not only Near Eastern and Palestinian cultures, but also Muslim, African, and Indian religions and cultures.

-- The Museum is a focus for archaeological, anthropological, and cultural research at the Seminary.

-- To facilitate and enhance exchange and communication between the Seminary and the Hartford community, the Museum provides displays for review by the public. These displays often reflect the academic work underway at the Seminary.

Museum tours for individuals or groups may be arranged through the Office of Public Relations and Development with Mrs. Eugene Dionne, 232-4451, Extension 44.

COIN COLLECTION

The Case Memorial Library has a modest collection of valuable coins which extends from the 5th century Athens to modern times and ranges across the world. Of particular interest for students of western culture and for those concerned with the rise of Christianity is the classical section of this collection which is especially strong in Roman coinage, and has a number of examples from the reigns of Alexander the Great and of his Seleucid successors. A few of the Emperors whose names appear are: Tiberias (in whose reign the death of Christ occurred), Trajan, Marcus Aurelius, Diocletian, Constantine the Great, and Justinian. The scientific study of ancient coinage constitutes an historical source of the first rank. The Collection at the Case Memorial Library, now in the process of cataloguing and enlargement, will remain a valuable adjunct to the historical courses offered by the Hartford Seminary Foundation, as well as appealing to the people of Hartford."

This article was written by Prof Ford Battles on February 7, 1951. Since that date they were placed in the Museum Collection in Gillett Hall.

The majority of these coins were a gift to the Hartford Theological Seminary probably in 1885, from Augustus C. Thompson (HTS 1838). There were over 200 coins in little boxes properly labelled in Thompson's handwriting. These were found by Willard Carter in the safe in old office of the Bursar, and were about to be given away when I told Mr Carter that they belonged to the Seminary and were given to us by A.C. Thompson. They were then kept in my office in the Archives until they were placed in the Museum Collection in Gillett Hall.

MUSEUM

Additions to Museum, from Annual Reports

- 1885 Several boxes of curies were presented to the Seminary by A.C. Thompson with the understanding that they should not be opened until a suitable room should be found.
- 1891-92 G.L.Wilder, a graduate, gave a large collection of Zulu curiosities. Smithsonian Institution sent Geological and archaeological specimens In January 1892 the circular letter was sent to the Alumni.
- 1892-93 The Old Library Room ready for the Museum.
James Barten '85 - Several Kurdish implements.
H.P.Perkins '82 - Chinese shrine.
- 1892 "The Seminary Museum has lately received from E.S.Hume '75, a most curious and beautiful model of a native Hindoo cart, fashioned with indescribable pains from the delicate pith of a native tree. It is so unusual and so fragile that it is safe to assume that there is nothing like it in the country." Hartford Seminary Record, v.2, 1891-1891, p.200.
- 1893-94 G.L.Wilder - A lion's skin.
J.F.Barten - Old Cufie and Syriae MSS; trans. by Dr Macdonald.
- Dec 5, 1894 F.M.Chapin - A tracing of Nestorian inscriptions in China.
- Mar 27, 1895 Notice given that the ABCFM Museum had been accepted and 3,000 items were loaned.
- Ap 4, 1895 Suggested that the new Museum be in the old Library Reading Room.
- Ap 10, 1895 Gift to Museum of relief map of Palestine, from Mrs F.D.Glazier of South Glastenbury.
- Ap 24 Negotiation regarding ABCFM Museum completed.
- Jly 20 \$185 to ABCFM.
- Oct Voted that the setting up of the Museum be referred to the Committee be Pratt, Prof Stearns and John Allen.
- Sept 3 \$600 to Museum.
- Oct 16 Pratt reported receipt of duplicate copies of agreement between ABCFM and HTS regarding Museum, catalogue and bill for packing.
- Oct 30 Committee reported the expense of cases for Missionary Museum and shipping had been so much greater than expected that there was no money for setting it up.
- 1896, Mar 4 Pratt and Perry instructed to report officially to the ABCFM that the Museum is now ready for exhibition.
- May 6 Cherry cases purchased for Museum - \$1,068.58.

Additions to Museum from Annual Reports

- Mar 4, 1896 Perry reported offer of Mr Beadle to lend a missionary collection to the Seminary Museum.
- Mar 11, 1896 Prof Pratt and Perry, a special committee on the Museum, instructed to report to the ABCFM that the Museum is ready for exhibition.
- Nov 4, 1896 Perry reported receipt from Tre Fethren of a fossil fish for the Museum.
- 1896-97 Museum outgrown present room.
- 1897-98 No change. C.S. Saunders-Ancient spoon from Turkey.
Mrs George W. Atwood - Handsom piece of coral
E.S. TreFethren- Geological specimen.
G.W. Rowland- Photographs of Ainu tribe of Japan.
- 1898-99 James Roberts - Ancient Ancestral tablets.
- Mar 7, 1900 Numerous Chinese articles from Silas H. Paine.
- May 16, 1900 New cases for Museum.
- Oct 3, 1900 Pratt reported that certain objectionable objects in the Spanish Collection of the Museum had been removed from the show case.
- Nov 21, 1900 Pratt reported division of the collection in the Museum in accord with a recent vote of the Trustees is impracticable, both on account of lack of appropriation for this purpose and on account of difficulties involved in the scheme itself. Voted to refer to Executive Committee to see if delay cannot be secured until the Board may be asked to reconsider the matter.
- Oct 16, 1901 Question of possibility of securing additional contributions to the Museum from missionaries was referred to Pratt to investigate.
- Feb 16, 1903 Voted that permission be given to the Librarian to open the cases of the Museum and to take out articles needed for use in Seminary classes.
- 1903-1904 G.M. Rowland - Implements of war of the Ainu tribe of Japan.
Domestic articles of Japan.
Prof Paton soon to add material from Palestine.
- 1914-1915 Model of a Chinese House and its furnishings.
- 1929 Costumes from Turkey - Miss Elizabeth H. Brewer, daughter of Josiah Brewer. These costumes presented to the Seminary by Mary Adele Brewer.

\$25,000 in Artifacts Missing at Seminary

H.C. 030/70

By ROBERT LaMAGDALEINE

More than 300 artifacts, worth an estimated \$25,000, are missing and believed stolen from the Hartford Seminary Foundation museum.

Prof. John E. Worrell, acting curator of the museum, said the missing objects included statues, coins, ceramics, lamps, scarabs, amulets, face masks, nose rings, a Japanese tea set, a Chinese opium pipe and an Egyptian statuette.

He said the exact value of the artifacts is "very difficult" to determine and that many of them are irreplaceable. Prof. Worrell did not know if the missing items were insured.

He said the 4,000-year-old 12-inch high statuette of an Egyptian pharaoh of the Second Dynasty is one of the most important of the missing items.

Other important missing items include three Greek coins of the Alexander the Great period and a Roman coin of the First Century A.D.

The objects were noticed missing Oct. 18, but Foundation officials delayed notifying the police until Thursday because they wanted to make sure no one had taken the objects for a legitimate purpose.

Police said Thursday the museum appeared in perfect order, except for the obvious absence of the 325 artifacts from the glass covered cabinets. Police also said there was no sign of forced entrance into the museum which is kept locked when not in use or when the entire building is closed.

The museum is located in Gillett Hall which also houses offices for professors. The hall usually closes at 4:30 p.m. on weekdays and is closed on weekends except for tours.

The initial museum collection, according to the museum brochure, consisted mainly of items collected by Prof. A. C. Thompson, class of 1838, and the "Missionary Museum," as it was then described, soon became known as "one of the best in the country." The museum was founded in 1895.

Foundation officials said the theft was the first since the museum was transferred from Broad Street to its present site, 55 Elizabeth St., in 1963.

Prof. Worrell said most of the artifacts were gifts of missionaries. Alumni and friends contributed the other artifacts.

THE HARTFORD SEMINARY FOUNDATION MUSEUM

Items Missing-October 18, 1970

Cabinet Two - top

- 128 coin - Alexander the Great
- 129 coin - Augustus
- 130 coin - Tiberias
- 131 coin - Nero

Cabinet Five - top

- 111 Pilgrim flask
- 112 EB IV bowl
- 113 EB IV bowl
- 114 periform juglet
- 115 Roman lamp
- 116 bilbil juglet
- 117 EB IV cup
- 118 Iron I water jug
- 122 scarab seal
- 123 scarab seal
- 124 cylinder seal

*Ancient
Palestinian*

Cabinet Six - top

- Pa/U/P/21 lamp
- Pa/U/P/21a lamp
- Pa/U/P/24 lamp

Syria - Palestine

Top of Cabinets

- 134 brown jug-Philippines

Wall Displays

- Pa/U/W/18 crook
- Pa/U/W/17 crook
- 144 yoke bar
- 145 plow
- Pa/U/W/19 yoke for threshing
- Pa/U/W/22 muzzle for cow
- Pa/U/W/21 coarse sieve
- Pa/U/M/22 sickle
- Pa/U/M/21 sickle

*Middle
East*

Cabinet Two-bottom

- Pa/U/P/14c stove, mud

Cabinet Four-bottom

- 186 statue from India
- 187 candlesticks-China or Japan
- 190 Chinese glazed jar
- Pa/U/M/7 brass dipper
- Pa/U/M/14 coal holder
- Pa?u/M/12 brass candlestick
- 1898 Robert - 193 Chinese ancestral tablet
- Pa/U/M/10 brass censer
- Pa/U/M/6 copper water cup
- 205 bridal coins

Cabinet Five-bottom

- 213 brass candlestick
- 220 brass pot
- 231 wooden vase
- 235 brown glazed jar
- 236 blue and white glazed pottery
- 237 blue and white glazed pottery
- 240 Buddha in tall wooden case Oriental
- 247 Buddha in small wooden case Japanese or Chinese
- 248 wooden Buddha
- 249 black plaster Buddha
- 250 black plaster Buddha
- 251 wooden baby carving
- 252 wooden flute player
- 253 bronze female statue
- 254 bronze male statue
- 255 bronze god statue
- 256 bronze male god
- 257 bronze statue of Krishna
- 258 ivory musician
- 259 ivory man with conch shell
- 260 ivory old woman with flower
- 261 ivory old man
- 262 ivory Buddha amulet
- 263 ivory man
- 264 bronze Buddha
- 265 copper stand
- 268 saucer
- 269 saucer
- 271 chopsticks
- 272 wooden blocks with letters
- 273 bamboo hat (bamboo hat caster)
- 274 Chinese opium pipe
- 276 carved tusk
- 279 wooden Buddha
- 280 wooden vase
- 284 bronze female statue
- 287 Turkish hat

Oriental

Cabinet Six-bottom

- 304 metal dish
- 305 claw
- 310 drum stick
- 311 inlaid wooden block probably African
- 312 leather box
- 313 leather box
- 314 metal hanging ornament
- 315 carved stone object
- 316 carved coconut
- 317 Congo toothbrush
- 321 wooden plate
- 322 axe head
- 325 leg adornment made of dog's teeth
- 327 metal axe
- 328 metal axe

Cabinet Seven-bottom

- 329 adornments
- 335 ostrich shell necklace
- 337 Arab jambia
- 340 powder horn
- Af/V72/B/1 table mat
- 351 axe head (Probably Syrian)
- 353 blacksmith's hammer late 19th cen.
- 354 knife blade
- 355 knife blade
- 356 powder horn
- 357 blacksmith's hammer
- 361 wooden spoon-tiger handle
- 366 assorted stones (5)
- 370 razor
- 372 adze
- 373 pottery vase
- 374 clay vase
- 376 small gourd
- 378 pipe
- 381 razor
- 384 spear head
- 385 hammer head
- 390 box of American Indian things
- 391 leather whip
- 392 machete Syrian?
- 393 knife
- Af/S2/W/2 mask African
- 395 face mask
- 396 Indian face mask
- 397 female face mask--African?

Cabinet Four-drawer one

- 529 incense burner
- 530 brass pitcher
- 531 brass cup
- 532 brass bell
- CS Sanders → 533 brass spoon Syrian? Turkish?
1897 (?)
- 534 brass holder
- 535 brass figure
- 536 brass lid
- 537 brass holder
- 538 bag with wooden beads
- 539 picture of Indian people

Cabinet Four-drawer two

- 540 silver bracelets (8)
- 541 Indian bangles (5)
- ~~XXX XXXXXXXXXX~~
- 584 Indian nose rings (2)

Cabinet Four-drawer three

- Ch/V/M/1 silver rulers Chinese Bar Book Paper Weights-19th century
- Ch/V/M/2 silver rulers Evaluated in 1965 at \$100 for the two together

Cabinet Five-drawer one

- 550 brass bowl
- 551 Irish wooden pitcher
- 552 necklace
- Ja/VD/4c doll (man)

Cabinet Eight-bottom

- 411 pot AMERICAN INDIAN
- 412 pot
- 417 bowl
- 418 wooden bowl
- 425 bowl
- 431 pot with high rim
- 435 small pot with nob and animal head
- 437 pot with wish bone handle
- 438 pot with wish bone handle
- 439 pot with wish bone handle
- 440 flat-sided water bottle
- 441 pot with animal handles
- 442 pot with animal handles
- 444 pottery bird
- 445 small pottery case
- 447 two small connecting vases
- 448 pottery needle case
- 454 small bowl with three stubby legs
- 455 wide mouth bowl with three short legs
- 456 small hole mouth bowl
- 462 small bowl with low rim, no handle
- 463 small bowl with low rim, no handle
- 467 small pot with loop handle
- 468 small pot with loop handle
- 469 very small pot with loop handle, triangular incising
- 470 bowl with nob and animal head
- 471 bowl with nob and animal head
- 474 bowl with animal handle
- 475 bowl with animal handle
- 494 two small bowls joined by one handle
- 501 large bowl with hole mouth, painted cows and birds
- 511 open bowl with animal head for handle

Cabinet Two-drawer one

- 515 manuscript SYRIAN
- Pa/U/M/16a knife for pruning trees (late 19th or early 20th century)
- Pa/U/M/17 scissors
- Pa/U/M/19 scissors
- Pa/U/M/20 peasant scissors
- Pa/U/M/28 reamer
- Pa/U/M/29 tongs
- Pa/U/M/31 ink holder for belt
- Pa/U/M/32 ink holder for belt
- Pa/U/M/33 ink holder for belt
- Pa/U/M/34 coffee mill

Cabinet Two-drawer two

516 wooden Arab spoon

Cabinet Two-drawer three

517 spices

518 jaw skeleton with teeth

519 brass bowl

Cabinet Three-drawer three

525 rope maker

SYRIAN

526 rope maker

527 weight

Cabinet Five-drawer two

553 baby carrier

ORIENTAL + ?Belgium

554 woven scarf

Congo

555 amulet

556 necklace

557 cap

558 cap

559 Japanese socks

560 stone carved circles

561 bookmark

562 jeweled patch of cloth with chains

563 carved ivory vase

564 brown disc

565 cup for Japanese tea ceremony

566 belt with carved stone

567 carved amulets

568 small carved vase

569 cup and saucer

570 clear amulet

571 purple beads with carved amulet

572 brown beads with tassle

573 chopsticks

574 wooden cover for rice bowl

Cabinet Five-drawer three

575 knife-wide blade

ORIENTAL-?Japan, ?China

576 knife-red leather sheath and tassle

577 knife-brass sheath

578 knife-silver sheath and leather waist holder

579 cudgel

580 razor

581 razor

582 wooden block with oriental letters

583 wood block with writing

585 pottery statue of goddess

586 bayonet

587 sheath

588 gold box

589 beads

590 beads

591 Chinese tablets

592 Chinese tablets

593 Chinese tablets

Idendum

594 Egyptian statue - cab. 2, bottom Egypt, possibly authentic *shabti*
Pa/U/M/16 Knife for pruning vine or trees, cab. 3; bottom - Syria

Pottery

- 610 MB lamp
- 611 LB lamp
- 612 Iron I lamp
- 613 Iron II lamp
- 614 cosmetic compact
- 618 MB lamp
- 619 "teapot"
- 621 juglet
- 622 perfume juglet
- 623 Hell.-Rom. vase
- 624 Iron I lamp
- 625 Iron II lamp
- 627 jar handle with seal
- 628 glass vase

7 missing this time

From office area

Collection of African spears: one and probably some from Bechuanaland, dated 1916.
2 toothed items

2 framed Oriental paintings or prints
Oriental hanging
Roman glass bottle (greenish aqua)

Reed Hall - Farmington Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut
1912 - 1926

From this building



The School for Christian Workers Building, State and Sherman Streets, Springfield, Mass., 1886.

to this building



Reed Hall
The former Farmington Ave. Hotel

REED HALL

While Hosmer Hall was the home for the Hartford Theological Seminary men there was no place for the women students. There was a wing in Hosmer Hall for the married students. Lydia Capen and other women students lived in a two family house on Hawthorne Street, and Florence Bell Lovell told me that she had a room on Marshall Street at the home of Isabella Beecher Hooker.

Let us now glance through the old Hartford School of Religious Education scrap books and find out why these students came to live in this shabby old building that was once the Farmington Avenue Hotel.

Thirty one men assembled at the home of the Rev. David Allen Reed in Springfield, Mass., on the evening of November 25, 1884 and after discussion resolved to organize a school for the training of young men for lay Christian leadership and the creation of an agency for the preparation of directors of YMCA work. The School for Christian Workers was then founded with David Allen Reed as President; the Rev. J. H. Vincent, Vice President; the Rev. S. L. Merrill, Secretary, and Mr. Charles Marsh, Treasurer. Applications for the school came from every state in the United States, Canada and England. Only two students attended the first session, January 12, 1885. The first catalog of 1885 listed 20 students, 14 of whom were preparing for various forms of service at the YMCA. The following constituted the faculty: The Rev. David Allen Reed, the Rev. T. H. Hawks, the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, the Rev. T. W. Bishop, the Rev. E. P. Armstrong, the Rev. S. L. Merrill, and Mr. J. T. Bowne. There was no tuition. Board was \$3.50 a week and total expenses for a year of 40 weeks was \$175 to \$225 per student. The faculty voted in 1891 to admit women on same terms as that for men. It is interesting to note that in 1889 the Hartford Theological Seminary was the first theological seminary in this country to admit women!

The school changed its name to Bible Normal College in 1897 and in 1901 there were negotiations between the Hartford Theological Seminary and the Bible Normal College to merge the two schools. In March 1902 the seven faculty members and a student body of 50 moved to Hartford and set up headquarters in a double three story house at 1542 and 1544 Broad Street, opposite Hosmer Hall. Again the name was changed

to the Hartford School of Religious Pedagogy in 1903, and incorporated that same year by the General Assembly of Connecticut. Edward Hooker Knight, one of the original faculty members, became Dean, and Charles Stoddard Lane, was Vice Principal.

The enrollment of the school had doubled and the rooms were becoming crowded. The City of Hartford wanted to build a new High School on Broad Street and so the buildings used by the School were torn down. The Seminary leased to the school the Farmington Avenue Hotel which the seminary had owned for many years. This building became the home for all the women students of the Seminary and was named REED HALL in honor of its first president, David Allen Reed. The first floor was leased to stores and the four upper floors were re-conditioned for the school. It was very noisy and dirty and the building was not suitable for all the school purposes. Sometimes the ceiling plaster would drop down on one's bed, but the fellowship and inspiration from the professors made up for the shabbiness of the building. The second floor contained the offices, social rooms, class rooms, library, dining room and kitchen.. There were some bedrooms on this floor but most of them were on the third, fourth and fifth floors.

The girls were excited about the move to Hartford. One student said: "Not only were we to have access to a magnificent library of 80,000 volumes, but also a well selected missionary museum, a large Reading Room, a gymnasium and those who were college graduates could study Hebrew and Greek." Another student described her first impression of that large, red brick building at 57 Farmington Avenue: "It was a hot September day when I toiled up Asylum Hill, lugging a heavy suitcase. I went by that elusive number twice before I finally located it - shock number one - and climbed the stairs to the "reception alcove" and gave my name to Lillian, the pleasant colored girl who answered the door bell. I sat down to wait for Miss Orissa Baxter, the guiding spirit of Reed Hall. She greeted me in her best "Bostonian" manner and we started for the elevator that was to take me to the fifth floor and my room. Oh ye elevator! How you stuck between floors or refused to work altogether. My room was

so small that I thought I would have to give it over entirely to the trunkful of clothes I had brought and ask for a cot in the hall. As the door closed I had a sudden memory of a recent visit I made to Sing Sing Prison..."

When I came to the Seminary Library in the fall of 1921 I was offered a salary much lower than the one I was receiving at the Greenwich Public Library. Dr Thayer said that I would save money by living at the women's dormitory, and that is the place where I lived until May 1922. Like the student who felt she was in Sing Sing Prison, I also found a room on the fifth floor. It was in the front, about in the middle of the building, and twice as large as the present Periodical Room. There was a closet, with wash bowl, connected to the room occupied by Olea Sands. To my mind Reed Hall was a dreary looking place and the stairs from the street entrance up to the Main floor seemed steep and endless. There were yards and yards from bed to door and miles down to the street. The stairs were always used because the elevator was temperamental!

The girls went to Hosmer Hall for some of their classes and use of the Seminary library. There was a small library on the second floor that contained books necessary for religious education work. It was at this time that I came to know Alice Marion Richardson who also lived in Reed Hall, in a small room opposite her library. I stopped in to visit her when I passed her door to go to the dining room.

Parties were held in the social rooms. I remember one party when two girls stood in front of the audience; one girl standing behind a table with a curtain to cover her legs and a black curtain behind her. She used her arms as legs and made them dance. The other girl behind the black curtain put her arms under the arms of the girl in front and moved them as though they were the arms of the girl in front. It was quite amusing.

Dr Frank Buchman, a Lutheran minister who shifted in 1908 to "soul surgery" was an extension lecturer at the seminary on Evangelism and many students became followers of "Buchmanism" which was later called "Moral Re-Armament." Many meetings were held in the social rooms and the students told of their "hunches" or "confessed" their sins. One student tried to save a man on the street who was a little inebriated, by taking him home and putting him to bed in his room. He learned that the man had lice and the student had to get rid of the creatures before they infested the whole of Hosmer Hall.

The girls I remember were: Caroline Sanborne, Winifred Larsen, Daphne Condon, Olea Sands, Edith Welker, Ethel Norton, Gwen Fraser, Betty Maynard, Katherine Hazeltins, Bessie Hardy, Lucia Mikaelian, Gene Thompson, Tei Tanioka, a Japanese girl who sat at my table and tried to teach me Japanese. The only words that I remember were those for "Good Morning", "Please pass the butter", "Thank you" and "You're welcome." This was not a large vocabulary but perhaps it will help me if I ever go to Japan. When the girls had birthdays ribbons were tied to the back of the dining room chairs and "Happy Birthday" was sung to them.

Looking again through the pictures we see the 25th celebration in 1910. The enrollment had doubled. Dean Jacobus declared: "The Seminary would not know what to do without the School and the School would never be deprived of its independence and individuality and the Seminary did not wish to take anything from it... There was no education in the world that did not get its power from Religious Education."

There were pictures of Mountain Day- the professors entering into the fun and Dean Knight laying the sticks for the fire. The boys walked the girls through the parks and reservoirs and perhaps got bitten by snakes - Sumner Johnson will tell you about his little experience.

Chapel was held once a week in one of the class rooms in Reed Hall.. There was nothing churchly about that room - the chairs were uncomfortable and the traffic

noises from the street came through the front windows.

When the School was occupying the two houses on Broad Street ~~and~~ part of one of these houses was the Hartford School of Music. The office was a small room 6 x 8 feet at the end of the hall, heated by a register in the hall and its one window opened out on Spencer's livery stable. In the rooms next to the office, pupils in the School of Music were practicing on pianos and violins. To get away from this noise the office moved to the vestibule of the Chapel of the Seminary and this room had only one window over the door..

Charlotte Barber, office secretary from 1895 to 1923, wrote further on this subject: "In September 1904 the office was moved to a small room in a dwelling house at 1566 Broad Street, the larger rooms on the first floor were used for classrooms. We had two windows in this office with a desk at each one with the ends of the desks coming so close together that one had to move carefully in passing to avoid bruises. Whenever it was necessary to open the door to the bookcase where our printed matter was the person occupying the the near-by desk had to move his chair or get his head bumped. And the wall-paper on that room! Shades of Jonathan Edwards! It was a continual reminder of the "eternal fire to come!" For the first year we had no telephone in the office as it was thought best to leave it at 1542 Broad Street where the larger number of our students were housed. A wire was strung across the lawn between the two buildings with a little bell attached to the end of the wire in the kitchen at 1566, which was jingled when the office was wanted. Many times a day I made that trip across the lawn in answer the jingling of that little bell. We remained in this building until the spring of 1912 when we moved into the when the School was moved into the old Farmington Avenue Hotel..."

Hallowe'en Party Reed Hall October 1921

Perhaps the following girls are in these pictures

Alice Gwinn
Ruth Yoder
Vesta Johnson
Lucia Mikaelian
Ethel Norton
Edith Kempton
Betty Maynard
Alma Price
Eleanor Swinnerton
Edith Town
Catherine Coley

Daphne Condon
Gene Thompson
Edith Welker
Katherine Hazeltine
Alice M. Richardson
Elizabeth de W. Root
Caroline Sanborne
Winifred Larsen
Olea Sands
Gwen Fraser
Bessie Hardy



PRESENT CAMPUS
GOODWIN ESTATE

1926 - 1968



GIRARD AVENUE CAMPUS

Mackenzie Hall	Ground broken June 14,1922 Corner stone November 1,1922 Occupied January 1924
H artranft Hall	Ground broken November 4,1925 Occupied September 1926
Avery Hall	Occupied September 1926
Knight Hall	Given by Dean Knight and his family. Occupied September 1926
Hosmer Hall	Occupied September 1926
Faculty Houses	Voted March 1926 to construct Faculty houses east and north of the ravine.
Dedication of all buildings Commencement 1927	
Tyler Hall	For married Seminary students. November 2,1928 Committed on Grounds authorized to erect apartment hpuse and it was voted May 26,1929 to name it after the first president Bennet Tyler.
Thompson Hall	For missionary families;furnished by members of the Womans Board. Occupied in 1929. Named for William Thompson.
Barstow Hall	N amed for President Robbins Wolcott Barstow. Opened in 1951
Faculty Houses on Girard Avenue. Two double houses and occupied in 1953.	
Chapel	Redecorated in 1954. Called The Alumni Chapel.
Gillett Hall	Named for Prof.Arthur Lincoln Gillett. Corner stone- M arch 15,1954; Dedicated March 31,1955.
Knapp House	Bequeathed to the Seminary by the Knapp Family in 1956 and occupied by Professor Bradley in 1957.
Robertson House	Orner of Sherman and Loraine Streets became The Thayer House,for Prof Charles Snow Thayer,libtarian and Chairman of the Building Committee
Lutheran House	

Reed Hall and Hosmer Hall soon became so over-crowded and inadequate for its growth that a Committee was chosen to locate a new site. Mr Charles F. Cooley, President of the Board of Trustees, suggested that the stretch of land fronting on Girard Avenue, called the Goodwin Estate, would be a good site but he doubted whether Mr James P. Goodwin would sell any portion of it. Dr William Douglas Mackenzie and Mr Cooley called on Mr Goodwin and left a pamphlet written by Dr Mackenzie - Education for Christian Service. Mr Goodwin then offered to sell the land with a frontage of 1320 feet on Girard Avenue, for \$89,000. This comprised 31 acres. On the recommendation of the Faculty the Trustees accepted the offer and on May 28, 1912, 1200 feet on Girard Avenue extending 1000 feet to the Little River, w, were purchased.

The original plan for the new buildings was submitted to the Building and Grounds Committee by the Trustees on May 1916, and suggested that the architecture be Gothic in style; a quadrangle grouping with the main group facing north; Avery Hall housing the Case Memorial Library to be the main and central building; the Administrative and Seminary buildings to be the west wing; the Kennedy School of Missions and the Religious Education buildings to be the east wing. The Chapel was to be connected with the Religious Education building; the men's dormitory to be in the north-west corner of the Goodwin Estate and the women's dormitory on the north-east corner with entrance on Sherman Street.

On October 26, 1921 the trustees felt justified in starting the buildings. The task of raising the money was in the hands of Dr Mackenzie and Dean Jacobus. The Committee, consisting of Joseph R. Ensign, Charles W. Gross, Atwood Collins, Charles B. Cook, George S. Talcott, Maynard T. Hazen, Fred G. Platt, and Professors Capen, Gillett, Wells and Thayer, engaged Allen and Collins of Boston as architects. On May 31, 1922 the trustees voted to proceed with the building of the Women's dormitory to accommodate 50 students. Ground was broken June 14, 1922 with President Mackenzie turning the first spade-full of dirt. This was my first ground-breaking ceremony.

Dr Mackenzie said: "This is a day we have long looked forward to and this occasion is one of solemnity and significance. As we here begin with the erection of the first of our new buildings, it is with the solemn thought and prayer that when completed they will be of use for many years in the service of God's kingdom." The corner stone was laid November 1, 1922 with Dr Mary E. Woolley, President of Mount Holyoke College giving the dedicatory address. The building was constructed by the Bartlett Brainard Co., of Hartford, with money contributed by the people of Hartford. The architect's description was:

"Collegiate Gothic of Buckingham granite on rubble ashler used on exterior walls and blends with the style. Windows are glazed with leaded glass; there are one and two room suites and each two room suite consists of a study and bedroom; large social room and refectory at south end. In this room a beautiful Moravian tile fireplace at one end harmonizes with the heavy beamed ceiling and large tracery Gothic arched windows at each side. In the basement are the kitchen and service quarters, furnished with the most modern equipment."

This dormitory was named Mackenzie Hall, after President William Douglas Mackenzie and was ready for occupancy January 1924. It was furnished by the Women's Board under the direction of Dr Charles S. Thayer. I remember Dr Thayer's keen interest in every stick and stone in all the buildings. The Committee recommended that there should be a Dean of Women students and Mrs Grace B. McLean was chosen. She came in September 1923 before the girls left the old Reed Hall.

The girls picked out their rooms - either single or two room suites, and were told they could move into their new rooms on the Saturday after the examination period. They must have been quite excited and it was a wonder that they were able to answer the examination questions correctly. All bedding, clothing and personal belongings were tied up and rushed to the new rooms. The walls echoed with talk and laughter. The first arrivals toured the building. It was a great experience for all - the first meal, the new dishes, the beautiful dining room - the new rooms with running water. Each room had its private wash bowl!

Classes had to be attended and so they rushed hatless down to Broad Street. It was a long cold walk. Friends on Sherman and Loraine Streets became concerned over "these hatless creatures who continually passed their doors in bitter February weather." Consequently they assumed dignity in the form of berets and hats. There were no side walks on Sherman Street on the section into the campus. There was a wooden board walk which the girls had to "walk the plank" and occasionally a rat would scoot from the woods across the walk as the girls returned from their Broad Street classes.

There were certain inconveniences as a result of this removal from Reed Hall for they were now located at a distance from the library and their class rooms. The women students could not get to the 8:30 Chapel hour. This was, therefore, changed to the noon hour. It took twenty five minutes to walk to Broad Street. Sometimes they took the trolley. They did think the walk was excellent for the much needed exercise.

PRAYER OF DEDICATION FOR MACKENZIE HALL

O Thou Lord of Life and Saviour of the world, we are no longer strangers. Hast thou not called us friends? We truly love Him whom we have not seen. Only as we patiently learn to love those whom we have seen under these roof trees may the students of this foundation acquire the royal art of friendship, that by their example as well as by precept the Church of tomorrow may be purged from the subtle and deadly contagion of the unfriendly self-satisfied spirit. Help those who dwell here - heirs of differing faiths and orders - to be one in spirit, that the contentious world may dare to believe.

One of the beautiful ceremonies given in Mackenzie Hall was the Old English Christmas dinner. Only a few outside guests were invited as the dining room end ~~of the~~ large living room was not large enough to accomodate a big audience. It was many years before I was one of the honoured guests! There was always a great mystery as to who was to play the jester and the first one I remember was Deborah Vail. Rosemary Roorbach (HSRE '30) described this ceremony:

"It was two weeks before Christmas and an air of expectancy hovered over Mackenzie Hall. At 6:30 guests began to seek admittance. (Mackenzie Hall had been transformed into an English Manor Hall).. No sooner had the guests and students seated themselves than a monk entered the portals and gave his blessing upon the gathering...The voices of the carollers outside came hearer and nearer until they entered.. They were dressed in authentic English costumes and walked slowly around the dining hall singing "God Rest Ye Merry, Gentlemen". They carried old lanterns. Two pages dashed in carrying wreaths which they hung over the fireplace and mistletoe from the ceiling. The jolliest jester bounced in to announce the noted guests of the evening- The Lord and Lady of the Court. They were escorted by their attendants, preceded by pages carrying lighted candles. The people sat when the Lord gave the signal and a monk entered the room and read from his scroll that the assembly was to witness an old English custom of celebrating Christmas. The Yule log was dragged in by two woodsmen with the jester sitting on top of it. It was placed in the fireplace and lighted. Then came the Bear's Head on a silver platter, decorated with lemons and evergreens, and carried carefully by the cook and placed before the Lord. Then came the Loim of Beef with the carollers singing "The Roast Beef of Old England." (The Lord dubbed the cook "Sir Knight" and the jester called him "Sir Loim") The Yorkshire pudding appeared which was followed by the Wassail Bowl. The Lord drank from the bowl and said: "I wish ye all a merry Christmas" and the pages passed the bowl to the Lady and the other guests."

Before the meal was served the Lords and Ladies danced the minuet which I usually coached. The English folk dance by the carollers was also coached by myself.. Before the guests departed one of the carollers told a story of the King's birthday in Kubla Kh when gifts were brought from the rich and poor. At the conclusion of the story the Lady called attention to the fact that Christmas was the time of celebrating the King's birthday and a gift should be given to show love and loyalty to Him. The carollers collected shining silver pieces in a white scarf and poured it on the Lord's table.

This ceremony was given every year until the two dining rooms were combined in Hosmer Hall in 1939. It gradually took a different form with dinner in Hosmer Hall and entertainment in Mackenzie Hall.

HARTRANFT HALL

84

Just before the meeting of the trustees on November 4, 1925 the members of the Board and Faculty and students assembled on the new campus to break the ground for the new building of the Theological Seminary. Professor Waldo Selden Pratt, senior member of the faculty, turned the first spade full of dirt with the same spade which Dr Mackenzie used in breaking the ground for the first building on the campus - Mackenzie Hall. At Dr Mackenzie's request this new building was named Hartranft Hall in honor of the former President, Chester David Hartranft. The building was completed in the summer of 1926 and ready for classes that fall. Sale of the old library building on Broad Street to the Womans Club enabled the Hartford Seminary Foundation to build this hall.

On the first floor was the large faculty room, on the left of the corridor as one entered the North door. On the right was the Dean's office with a separate room for his secretary. Just beyond the secretary's room was the Arthur Lincoln Gillett room which he used as his office. His portrait hung on the wall. Class rooms and other professor's offices were on the second and third floors, and in the attic was stored the Palestinian Relief map which was given to the Museum on April 10, 1895!

The Chapel was at the North end of the building and on the walls were the memorial tablets to the alumni who had died. The pews were from the old chapel on Broad Street, together with the old organ, which was later replaced by a much smaller one.

The basement was a great dumping ground for everything that had no place to go. Students left behind boxes of books, trunks with books and blankets. Broken down tables, chairs, desks and bookcases were dumped. I had a good chance to see the condition of this area when we were trying to locate the Paton Palestinian Collection. We looked in every nook and corner, under tables piled almost to the ceiling with boxes. We even looked under the chapel. After moving everything we

could budge we found the large Palestinian oven and some of the costumes. I was horrified to find that all these costumes were destroyed by moths and had to be thrown away. Why did not the seminary unpack these costumes, spray them with moth crystals and hang them up? . The Museum material had been stored in the room under the Dean's office but when the Catacombs were opened in the students moved out the Museum material and scattered it through-out the basement. At the same time I was hunting for some Philippine material that Gertrude Augur said her husband gave to the Seminary for the Museum. This was never located but we did find under the Chapel a large trunk of Mrs Augur's but this did not contain the material we wanted..

When the additional book-cases were installed in the Library Reading Room the portraits were taken down and stored in the attic of Hartranft Hall, but care was not taken in storing them as one portrait was pierced by one of the picture nails of a picture packed on top of it.

There was much valuable material in a trunk placed in the basement corridor which came from Mrs Shellabear's home on Girard Avenue, after she gave up her home. Most of the material was from Malaysia where Prof and Mrs Shellabear were missionaries. There was china, clothing, linen, pictures and manuscript letters from Prof. Shellabear's family. The letters are in the HSF Archives and I hope the other material is in the Museum.

THE BERKELEY COX ROOM

On January 7, 1970 the old Faculty Room in Hartranft Hall was re-named the Berkeley Cox Room in honor of Mr Cox who was a member of the Board of Trustees for thirty five years and Chairman of the Board for twenty years. The room has been redecorated and refurnished and a dedicatory plaque has been placed on the wall. Mr Cox, former General Counsel of the Aetna Life Affiliated Companies served as a Trustee from 1934 to 1969, and as Chairman, from 1945 to 1965.

President James N. Gettemy read the resolution : "The several thousand students, faculty, and staff who have been on this campus during these 35 years are unpayably indebted to you for the wisdom, patience and courage with which you have assisted in the guidance of this school, the concern you have had for the welfare of each person, and your unpretentious but genuine commitment to Christ Whose Spirit is expressed in your own graciousness.

"Therefore, as evidence of the Hartford Seminary Foundation's gratitude to you and for you, I am honored to make the motion that the room in Hartranft Hall, normally used for meetings of the Board of Trustees and the Foundation Faculty, be officially designated "The Berkeley Cox Room."



Berkeley Cox, Mrs. Cox, and President Gettemy

Berkeley Cox began his law career in Richmond, Virginia after his graduation from Washington and Lee University, where he received the A.B. and LL.B. degrees. He came from Portland, Oregon. He spent his early youth in Lexington, Virginia, and was an infantry Lieutenant in World War I, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and the Silver Star.

He joined Aetna Life's legal staff in 1925 at the home office in Hartford, and was promoted to Associate Counsel four years later, to Counsel in 1949, and to General Counsel in 1955. In Hartford he served as director of the YMCA, the Citizens Charter Committee and the Hartford Chamber of Commerce. He is former chairman of the Hartford and Connecticut Housing Authorities, and the Foreign Policy Association. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Hartford Seminary Foundation from 1934-1969 and served as Chairman of the Board from 1945 to 1965.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

The Hartford Seminary Foundation catalogue for 1926-1927 stated: "The proposed Administration Building will contain the general offices of the Foundation and the Assembly Hall, in addition to the central heating plant which occupies the basement of this proposed building. Until the completion of this building and the erection of the Kennedy School of Missions Building, rooms on the first floor of Avery Hall which are for special collections and study rooms for off-campus students, are used as general offices of the Foundation, and offices and class rooms for the Kennedy School of Missions."

This building was to have two floors, housing all the administrative offices. There would be provision for the President, Secretary, Post Office, Treasurer, Vault, Book room, Hartford Seminary Press, two Music rooms, waiting rooms, Faculty and Trustee rooms and rest rooms. A large auditorium with a stage, and a lobby with men's and women's coat rooms, was planned for the second floor,

Funds did not come forward and therefore it was never built. Gillett Hall now occupies that space and is used for the Museum and the class rooms and professor's offices of the Kennedy School of Missions.

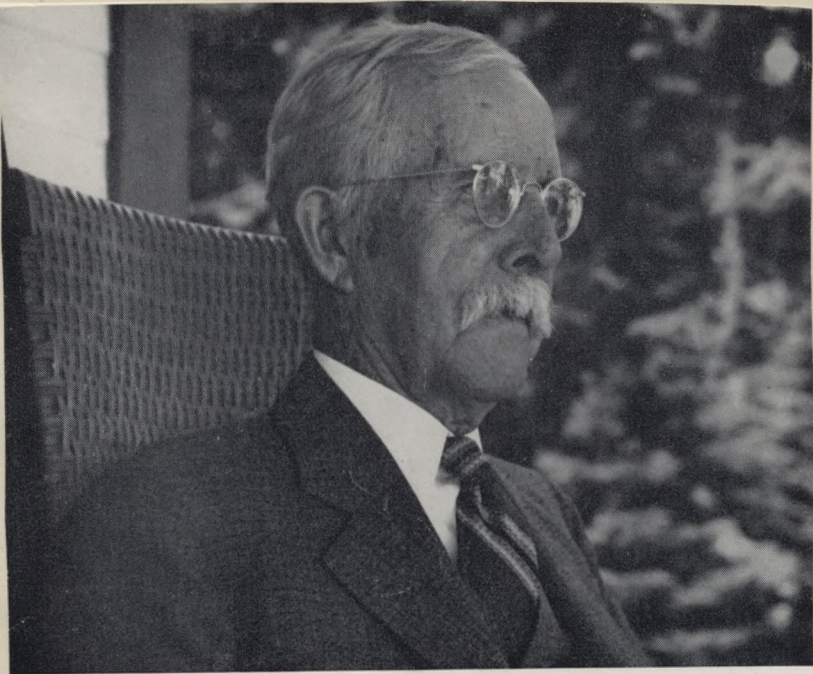
After plans for the new buildings were worked out and the idea to start the new campus with the women's dormitory, some system of heating the buildings had to be planned. It was decided to use the basement of the proposed Administration Building to house the heating plant. The cellar was dug and built up to the first floor level. A coal furnace was installed, with the smoke emerging from the Tower. This Tower was built for looks and at the same time serve as a chimney. It spoiled the beauty of the architecture to see billows of black smoke pouring out. The administration changed from coal to oil later on. Pipes went underground to Mackenzie Hall, Professor's houses, and Tyler, Thompson, and Barstow Apartment houses.

On June 12, 1929 Hilda Keller, secretary to Dr William Douglas Mackenzie wrote the following to Dr Mackenzie:

"There was an explosion in the boiler room on a Sunday morning. The gas stove for heating the boiler was left on Saturday by somebody - no one knows who - and Sunday morning about seven the doors were all blown off their hinges, the roof blown up into the air, the windows broken, and the boiler itself driven across the boiler room. The place looks alright, except when you notice the heavy door smashed into two bits, or look at the windows. The roof has been fixed. I am glad to say I have not heard anyone say who was responsible. Each man says "someone" left it on...In the meanwhile it is big excitement of the place. Glad the administration building is not sitting on top of the boiler room!"



KNIGHT HALL
School of Religious Education



EDWARD HOOKER KNIGHT

Dean, The Hartford School of Religious Education,
1904-1928.

KNIGHT HALL

The next building to be erected on the new campus was Knight Hall. The rented quarters of the Hartford School of Religious Education called Reed Hall had been given up when the women students moved to the new dormitory, Mackenzie Hall. In December 1923 Dean Edward H. Knight's brother died and his will disclosed that he left his residuary estate to Dean Knight and his three daughters. When it became evident that the estate was of considerable value Dean Knight thought of a plan to give the School a home of its own. It was estimated that the building could be built for \$100,000. Dean Knight said: "I understand that the Foundation lacks funds for building a recitation hall for this school... Toward its erection my three daughters, Avis Knight Belcher, Edith Knight Moulton, Marion E. Knight and myself, with the hearty concurrence of Mrs Knight offer the Hartford Seminary Foundation on certain conditions the sum of \$75,000 to be paid within one year from the acceptance of the offer. The conditions are (1) that I have oversight of the raising of the balance of the fund; (2) that it be named Knight Hall to commemorate their father's work and their uncle Dr William W. Knight who accumulated the fortune; (3) that the location and plans be subject to my approval; (4) that the work be begun at once."

The offer of \$75,000 was presented to the board of trustees at their annual meeting in May 1924 and was accepted. This was the encouragement needed for the building program and the trustees proceeded with plans for the building of Avery and Knight Halls together. The remaining \$25,000 needed was raised by Dr C.S. Lane through an appeal to the friends of the School.

Knight Hall was occupied with temporary furniture in the second semester of 1925-1926. Dean Knight's offer to provide regular furniture was accepted and Professors Wells and Lane assisted in the selection. The full use of the building was in 1926-1927. The first class on the new campus was given by Dr Elmer Johnson, in the second floor in Knight Hall. Prof Nurse also held his classes there.

Pottery class in basement

In the basement of Knight Hall was a room where students could have fun in playing with clay and trying to make various items. We had instruction and I even tried the potter's wheel with not much success. The first thing I did was a cat like mycat sitting up and looking at me. I also made figures of Mary, Joseph,, a cow and a calf, a sheep and a lamb, and three shepherds. The figures were good except the shepherds. We glazed and fired them and the colors came out blue. I use them at Christmas time, on my mantle piece. I made a cigaret box with Byzantine trimming; ash trays, a vase, and even a cup and saucer. The others in the class were more successful and their work was one of art.

Pottery-making under skilled leadership helps to prepare Religious Educators to provide experience for teaching in Church Schools, with hobby groups, and in summer camps.



HOSMER HALL

915

At the formal chapel service held in the Broad Street Hosmer Hall, May 19, 1926, Dr Elmer E. S. Johnson gave an address in which he said: "This chapel had been used for 46 years. The memory of good company reached back over a period of years... The tree transplanted from East Windsor Hill to Prospect Street, to Broad Street, is being transplanted today. Within a few weeks we shall carry the portraits and tablets in marble and bronze of the men of that day out of these halls to place them again in positions of honor in our new institutional home. Year after year we have passed them: William Thompson "father of the faithful" and Dr Cushing Eells (1837); James B. Hosmer who handed \$100,000 in securities to Newton Case; Chester David Hartranft...and many other instructors, benefactors and fellow students... Now as we go may we also carry with us inscribed into our souls the passion for preaching the same Gospel of reconciliation they sought to preach."

This new Hosmer Hall was completed in the summer of 1926, and was also named for the original donor of the Broad Street Hosmer Hall. This was the dormitory for men and there was a wing for married students without children. Instead of the long corridors running through the building on each floor as it was on Broad Street, there were five separate entrances and each entrance to a distinct unit in the building. Some of the rooms contained living rooms and separate bed-rooms. When first opened meals for the men were served here and those for the women, in Mackenzie Hall. The dining rooms were combined in 1933 and all students ate in Hosmer Hall. There was a long passage way in the basement through which one could walk from one unit to another. At parties held in Hosmer, particularly the Halloween parties, students and guests were taken down to the basement, and in the darkness were led through the long, mysterious passage-way from one end of Hosmer to the other.

On the first floor of the main building was the social room and living room, very poorly decorated with some of the old mission furniture from the old Hosmer Hall. The dining room was on the second with a beautiful Gothic ceiling and a fireplace at one end with a large tapestry over it. There was a serving room where the food

was brought up from the kitchen by way of a dumb waiter.

All social events were held in the dining room after the tables were cleared away until 1966 when the dining room was moved to the basement and the large room became the Auditorium where it was used for lectures, and alumni meetings. Banquets were still served in the original dining room. At the time when there were new plans for a chapel a suggestion was made that this old dining room with its Gothic ceiling would make a good chapel. At the back of this room was a door leading to a stairway down from which an extra chapel entrance could be made.

DEDICATION OF BUILDINGS

It was decided to hold the dedication of the buildings at Commencement time in 1927. Elaborate preparations were made and more than 100 delegates from religious and educational institutions here and abroad were invited, beside the alumni and friends. There was no place on the campus large enough to accomodate all the important guests. A large tent was erected to the west of Avery Hall (the present Gillett Hall) and the exercises were in five sections. On Monday afternoon was the joint meeting of the Alumni of the three schools, with addresses by Ozora S. Davis, Theodore G. Soares, and William I. Chamberlain. There was a service at Immanuel Congregational Church on Tuesday evening with a sermon by S. Parkes Cadman, and the commencement exercises on Wednesday evening, in the tent, and dedicatory exercises that afternoon. The delegates paraded from Hosmer Hall across the campus to the tent. There a prayer was led by Dr William Horace Day of Bridgeport, and addresses by Dr William Douglas Mackenzie and President Coffin of Union Theological Seminary, representing theological institutions; President Angell of Yale University, representing university education, and President Pendleton of Wellesley, representing education for women. A banquet at the Hotel Bond was given for the alumni, and citizens and friends of Hartford.

The program was carried out with great impressiveness. It marked an epoch in theological education in America and was the dream of Dr Chester Hartranft, translated into reality by Dr William Douglas Mackenzie and his associates on the faculty and on the Board of Trustees..

A series of tablets were erected in the buildings, and prayers for each building were offered by a trustee, Dr William Horace Day. Dean Jacobus was so deeply impressed by these prayers that he had them inscribed on steel and placed in each building. These plates were engraved in London.



TYLER HALL
Apartment House for Married Students

TYLER HALL

In March 1926 the trustees voted that the Foundation invest not to exceed \$100,000 of the Rockefeller Fund in dwelling houses for the professors... Then came the problem of proper housing for the married students. In response to a statement of the Seminary Faculty about the housing of married students, a recommendation was made by the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees that they authorize the Grounds and Building Committee to erect an apartment house and that the Executive Committee be authorized to provide the necessary funds from the funds of the Seminary and the building to cost \$55,000. At a meeting November 2, 1928 this committee was authorized to contract for the completion of this apartment building. Apartments not needed by students of the Hartford Theological Seminary were to be available for married students of the other schools. On May 26, 1929 this building was named Tyler Hall in honor of the first president, Bennet Tyler. There were three floors containing four apartments on each floor, living room, kitchen, bedroom and bath.

Later apartments were assigned to faculty and staff members. Mother and I lived in the first floor apartment on the north-east corner of the building in 1936-1937. We had a small hanging book-case, filled with china over the kitchen sink. This was on the stair wall of the building. One day a student dashed down the stairs with such a force that the china shelves crashed to the floor, breaking much of the china. During this time we got acquainted with Willard and Louise Carter, Prof and Mrs Hartsler, Mr and Mrs Fred Bunker, and Mr and Mrs Chase who all lived in Tyler Hall.

Benny Zi was the first Chinese student to live there. He was studying for his Ph.D. One rule of the campus - a foolish one - was that no babies could live in Tyler Hall. They might disturb the students. When a baby was due to the Zi family a survey was taken among the inhabitants of Tyler as to whether a baby would disrupt their scholastic undertakings. The result ^{was} that babies would not interfere with their work and so the baby, when he came, was allowed to stay!

THE HARTFORD FLOOD - 1936

It was while we were living in Tyler Hall that we went through the real experiences of a flood. Mackenzie Hall and Hosmer Hall were headquarters for the refugees who were flooded in their Wethersfield Homes, and the people living in Tyler Hall and the other campus buildings aided in relief work. On March 23, 1936 I wrote:

We have felt as though we were living in the 1890s, with no electricity, no telephone, or heat. Of course we old fashioned people who burn coal and cook by gas are most fortunate... All oil burners were out of commission because of lack of electricity... The Grobels living on Oxford Street with their electric stove could do no cooking, but had to go upstairs to use the gas stove there for sterilizing the baby's bottles... Last night our lights went on and I shouted with glee... We had finished supper by candle-light when I heard the refrigerator. I jumped up and saw the light on over the front door of Mackenzie Hall. I ran over to the Carothers' apartment to tell them. Mrs Lowell was eating there. There are no street lights and at night it is so dark outside. There was a rumor that Hartford was under martial law, but that is not the case. The Hartford flood district is patrolled by police and members of Troop B and American Legion men for protection of buildings to prevent looting. No one is allowed in boats unless he has a permission from the police. No cars allowed in the streets except by those doing relief work. A curfew at 9 P.M. required everyone on the streets must be on their way home... Friday morning I went down town before work and took my camera. The Park River had overflowed in Bushnell Park and up Pearl Street by YMCA, Ann Street by the Fire Company was barred... The Boys Club on Market Street was flooded and one of the Seminary boys was in water up to his waist and Village Street Mission was surrounded by water. The bridge to East Hartford was closed at noon. The river was at Union Place, all High Street, Bushnell Park as far as the hill to the Capitol and up Asylum to Ann Street. The fountain looked like an island in the middle of a lake. The electric globes on the top of the park electric lights were sitting on the water. I took a picture of the "shore line of Asylum St" and a picture of a sign saying "Pleasure vehicles only" completely surrounded by water. In the parking area behind the Bond Hotel there were about 50 cars with water up to their windows. There was a fire engine that was used to pump the water out of the Telephone building but that was submerged to the top of the smoke stack! The Connecticut River almost reached the Isle of Safety. Water was swirling around the school at the corner of Market and Temple streets. Waters kept rising: Spring Street beyond the Railroad station; area in back of Hartford Times as far as Prospect Street; the Municipal Building was on the edge of the water line; one fifth of the area was covered; Water in lobby of Hotel Bond and people registering at the desk stood in water up to their knees. Guests going home were met at the stair landing, by a row boat and were taxied from inside the lobby to the Railroad station. The Manager said "My guests have always wanted a swimming pool, and now that they have one, they won't use it.!"

Twenty five refugees were housed in Mackenzie Hall. Students were doing night duty at the Barnard School, in shifts from 4 until 12 midnight and from midnight to 4 in the morning. Clothing and food poured in fast and it is felt that all the refugees will be properly clothed. There was one old couple in Mackenzie Hall who had stored their clothes in the attic thinking

they would be safe, but their house was completely submerged. Another family living in Wethersfield were flooded out because the Dyke burst. The father lost his glasses in the water and Dr Little is examining his eyes for nothing and Harvey and Lewis is to fit him with glsees without any charge. Mother helped sort clothes for Red Cross. One of the gifts that came in was a pair of bathing slippers! The women told Mother that the worst thing to them was getting into the boats. Imagine ~~rescuing~~ people at night, by flash light, with the waters rising!

I'll tell you one funny story. Mrs Bassett who was secretary to Asa Crawford, has a 12 year old nephew who spends most of his time with her. On Thursday the army trucks were taking people across the flooded area to the Bridge. Carl was there having an exciting time. He came home at night with his rubber boots all wet. His aunt said: "Where have you been? I've been worried about you." He said he was having a grand time. When the trucks came along to rescue people he would stand beside a weebegone person. The trucks took them both across the bridge and dumped Carl there. Then he would pick out a sad looking man on the other side, stand beside him and he was brought back. He had several rides back and forth. "One of my pals was awful dumb," he said, "He didn't pick any army truck and he became stuck in the water in his old car. Every time I passed him I gave him the Ha Ha!"

Mother wrote the following to her 13 year old grandson on the subject of electricity when a big flood comes.

Here is a nice subject for you to write about. Last Saturday Auntie Beth and I went over the Bridge and saw a rapidly swirling river with huge ice cakes. Now all incoming cars from West Hartford are stopped on Farmington Avenue. The smaller rivers began first to break all bounds, but our first intimations of real danger was when I was at a concert at Bushnell on Thursday. All lights went out and they announced they were closing the bridge over the Connecticut River which seemed like a giant of strnegth to us. The river kep leaping higher and higher, flooding miles and miles and driving people into trees or any place of shelter until boats could rescue them. All telephones gave out and the flood submerged all the generating plant of the Electric Company. I happend to be in the A & P at the time and not only did all lights go out but the machine which was merrily grinding hamburg stopped as well as the coffee grinder. They had to resort to candles! Heating plants stopped; elevators etc. People were brought to the Seminary where we are burning coal. Students were on vacation so more cots were available. The people had no clothes so we went out begging... At home we have no lights, no toaster, no percolater, no flat iron, no radio. As we have no telephone our only way to find out what is happening is to read the papers and they are printed in New Haven. Our church organ did not work. Our milk cannot be pasteurized and the baker mixes his bread by hand. At the gasoline stations hand pumps have to be used. No movies can operate; no refrigerator. Hospitals performed operations by candle light." Written March 22, 1936

THOMPSON HALL

One of the first tasks of the new Business Department in 1928 was to provide living accommodations for missionaries home on furlough who wanted to study at the Kennedy School of Missions. Within five months \$100,000 was raised chiefly from gifts of twenty five friends of the Foundation. The trustees authorized the construction of a building with the same architects who designed the other buildings. This building was soon finished and furnished by members of the Woman's Board in the Fall of 1929. There were twelve furnished apartments ranging from two to five rooms. The trustees voted that this building should be named Thompson Hall from the two sons of Deacon Augustus and Kezia (Hopkins) Thompson, William and Augustus Charles Thompson. There is a sketch of William Thompson in the Introduction, pp. 4-5, and of Augustus C. Thompson (HTS 1838) in the Archives Section on "Mysterious Portraits of Thompson Family."

On March 21, 1968 an oil portrait of William Thompson, painted by William Wheeler, came to the Seminary from the estate of Maynard Hazen, a trustee of the Seminary from 1922 - 1960. Maynard Hazen was the grand-son of William Thompson through his daughter Mary Butler Thompson. Mary was born Jan 23, 1846 and married on September 1, 1869, Azel Washburn Hazen (HTS 1868). They lived in Middletown and had Frances Elizabeth (1872-1872); Mary Washburn (1874-1875); and Maynard Thompson Hazen (1887-1960).

William Thompson married Eliza W. Butler of Northampton, Mass., on September 25, 1834 and had: Charles Oliver, Sept 25, 1836; William Augustus Nov 27, 1838; Sarah Elizabeth Nov 17, 1840; Samuel Hopkins May 4, 1843 and Mary Butler, Jan 23, 1846. Eliza (Butler) Thompson died Jan 29, 1874.. William and Augustus Thompson had a sister, Ruth, who married Eleazer Lord who was Executive Secretary of the ABCFM for many years and it was through Mr Lord that many of the manuscripts came to the Seminary, in the A.C. Thompson Manuscript volumes.

ALUMNI CHAPEL

Miss Lucy Douglas Gillett, sister of Professor Arthur Lincoln Gillett, died April 16, 1949 and left \$20,000 for a chapel at the Hartford Seminary Foundation in memory of her brother, Prof Gillett. Members of the family gave more money and were quite insistent that this chapel be erected. It was to be called "The Arthur Lincoln Gillett Memorial Chapel." Architect's plans were submitted - the same architect that did the other campus buildings - and it was to be erected at the North end of the Administration Building, with the altar end facing South. This proved too costly. The authorities thought it should be Gothic in style to conform to the other buildings. A discussion arose as to location, size and style. Some wanted a large chapel while others wanted a small one. Should it be just for the faculty and student body or big enough to accomodate "all the alumni and citizens of Hartford". One member of the family suggested a small one near the Elizabeth Street entrance and would not cost very much. She said that if the seminary built this chapel she would furnish the cross on the steeple. Another person suggested using Hosmer Hall dining room, with an entrance on the east end. The vaulted ceiling would be very appropriate. (This room is now used as a General Audutorium).

As the Alumni and friends of the Hartford Seminary Foundation had already given memorials for the proposed new chapel, it was decided to have the same architects draw up plans for the remodelling of the old chapel. It was redecorated in 1954 and called The Alumni Chapel.

Seminary Gets \$20,000 For A. L. Gillett Chapel

The Hartford Seminary Foundation will receive \$20,000 for a chapel to the memory of the late Professor-Emeritus Arthur Lincoln Gillett.

Miss Lucy Douglas Gillett of Westfield, Mass., who died April 16, left the sum for the chapel in honor of her brother. Miss Gillett, who was 92, was a life-long resident of Westfield. She was a member of the First Congregational Church of Westfield.

For many years she was a leader in the Home Bureau and 4-H activities of the Hamden County Improvement League.

GILLETT HALL

Hartford Theological Seminary and the Hartford School of Religious Education now had buildings for their offices and class rooms but there was no place for the Kennedy School of Missions. In the Broad Street days this school occupied rooms in the old library, and when it moved to the present campus in 1926, there was no money for a new building. Three rooms on the first floor of Avery and the four rooms on the third floor were used by KSM faculty and students. Some of the professors had offices and class rooms in Hosmer and Knight Hall. A new building was necessary.

Some time after the death of Prof Arthur Lincoln Gillett, Mrs Gillett, Miss Lucy Douglas Gillett of Westfield, and members of the Gillett family wanted to give money for a chapel in memory of Prof Gillett, to be called "The Arthur Lincoln Gillett Memorial Chapel." When Mrs Gillett gave this money she worded her gift: "For a Chapel in memory of Arthur Lincoln Gillett, or whatever the Foundation thinks is the greatest need." The Foundation thought that the greatest need was a building for the Kennedy School of Missions. Upon consultation with the remaining members of the Gillett Family, they reluctantly decided ~~to~~ to follow Mrs Gillett's wording. It was decided that the "greatest need" was a building to house the offices and class rooms of the KSM. Prof Gillett, a graduate of the Hartford Theological Seminary, was one of the four professors who served with the President and the Organizing Secretary, Edward Warren Capen, as a Board of Administration of the KSM, from 1911 to 1919 until a separate Mission faculty was elected. His great interest in missions is shown by the fact that he was a corporate member of the ABCFM for over 40 years, and a member of the Prudential Committee from 1903-1914, and 1915-1925.

Plans were made and on March 15, 1954 the corner-stone for Gillett Hall was laid, at 1:30 P.M. Mary (Gillett) Truslow, grand-daughter of Prof Gillett was present and gave to Berkeley Cox, President of the Board of Trustees, the following articles

to be placed in the corner stone:

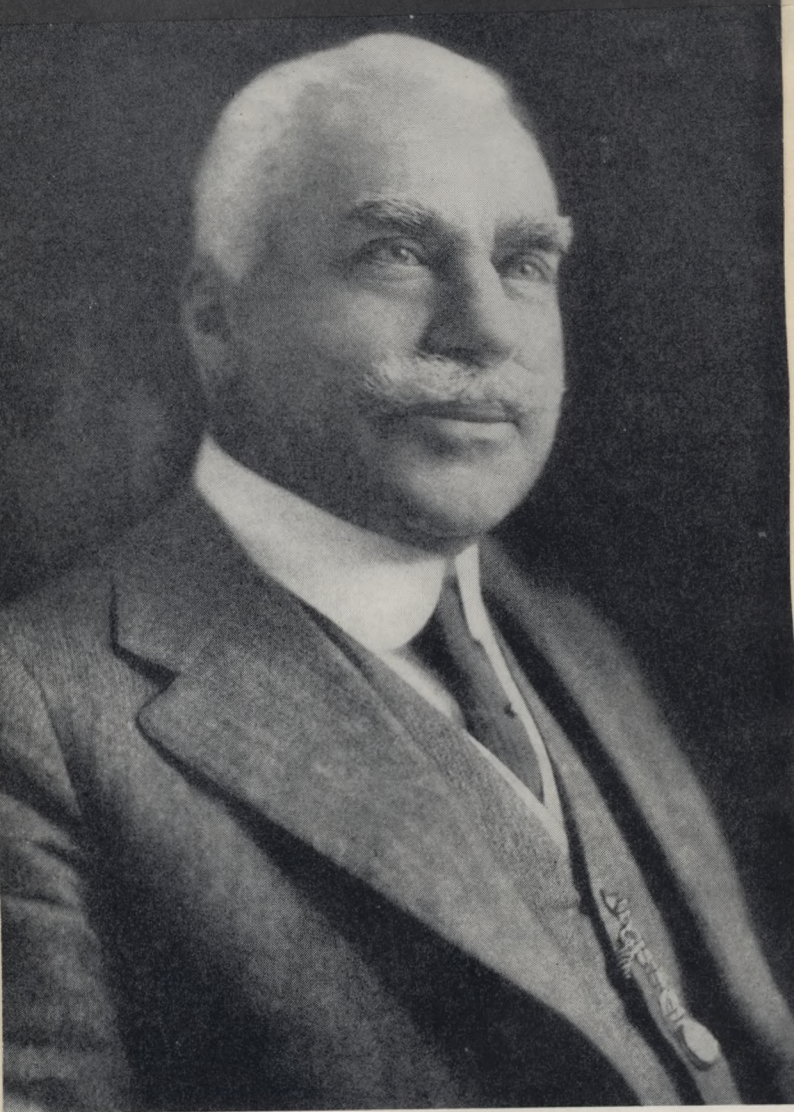
1. Sketch of the life and works of Arthur Lincoln Gillett, dated 1939, written by Robbins Wolcott Barstow, President of the Hartford Seminary Foundation at that time.
2. A copy of the October 1938 issue of HARTFORD ECHOES in which is a tribute to Dr Gillett written by his good friend and colleague, Elmer E.S. Johnson.
3. A brief tribute to Dr Gillett, dated September 1938 - author unknown.
4. Acceptance of the resignation of Dr Gillett by the Executive Committee at their meeting on April 11, 1928.
5. Minute from the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Hartford Seminary Foundation of May 29, 1928, noting the completion of forty years of service by Dr Gillett as a professor in the Hartford Theological Seminary, and his appointment as Professor Emeritus.
6. Copy of prayer offered by the Rev Homer Lane at Memorial Service for Prof. Gillett, November 15, 1938, at Hartranft Hall.

This building was to have an audio-visual room, an anthropological laboratory, a large lecture room, and professor's class rooms and offices.

The building grew rapidly and each stone and brick were watched over very lovingly by the archivist whose windows looked out at the building. It was most interesting to watch its development. It was ready for dedication on March 31, 1955. Dr Elmer E.S. Johnson gave the dedicatory address. Members who attended the service were Mrs Benoni Johnson Truslow, Prof Gillett's grand-daughter and her four children: Jonathan Gillett Truslow (age 14), David Johnson Truslow, (age 12), Stephen Root Truslow (age 9) and Lucy Gillett Truslow (age 5), named for her great-great Aunt Lucy Gillett, and Sarah Howard Swift, niece of Prof Gillett's first wife, Mary Bradford (Swift) Gillett. Sarah Swift is the grand-daughter of Rowland Swift, a long trustee of the Seminary. His portrait hung on the wall of the Reading Room, and at the time of the dedication she lovingly inspected it.

There was much discussion on the use of the lecture room. It was hoped that the famous Museum collection could be opened, inspected and placed in this room. It was an appropriate place as it was a Missionary Museum. On April 22, 1964 a formal tea was given here and the Museum finally had its resting place. .





SAMUEL PUTNAM AVERY

Benefactor of The Hartford Seminary Foundation in life
and in death.

SAMUEL PUTNUM AVERY

" Samuel Putnam Avery was a Hartford citizen by adoption and a man of uncommon generosity. Among his beneficiaries were the Hartford Y.W.C.A. to which he gave a substantial amount for its summer camp and Broad Street Residence. the Hartford Seminary for its Avery Library building and the Hartford Hospital for the Mary Ogden Avery Convalescent Hospital. This now flourishes as a hospital,nursing home and haven for the elderly in the attractive setting of Avery Heights.

"He was born in Brooklyn in 1847 and succeeded his father as head of the country's largest art business. The Senior Avery was a founder of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He retired in 1902 ;came to Hartford seven years later and made his home at 61 Woodland Street" (Albert W.Coote. Four Vintage Decades,Hartford, Huntington,cl970. p.122)

AVERY HALL

Plans for Avery Hall were submitted in 1924 by Allen and Collens, Architects of Boston. Dr Charles Snow Thayer, Librarian and treasurer, was on the Building Committee and spent many hours with the architects and builders. I can remember him taking me over to see the new library in the process of construction and making me go up the unfinished stack stairs. I was petrified when I looked down through the open stairs and could see the floors way down below!

The building was named for Samuel P. Avery, one of the great benefactors of the Seminary. The other benefactors were James B. Hosmer, Newton Case, Mrs Emma Kennedy and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Mr Avery came to Hartford in 1909 and contributed much to the Wadsworth Athenaeum, Hartford Hospital, Young Womens Christian Association and the Hartford Seminary Foundation. In 1919 he gave securities of large value to the Foundation to help in the building campaign. By his will probated after his death in 1920, he gave the Hartford Seminary Foundation \$50,000, one half the proceeds of the sale of his residence and half the residue of his estate. Before his death he had given to the YWCA a gift to provide a site for a new YWCA building, but the YWCA surrendered to the Estate all claims for this site and also the fund for the erection of the building. In return for this the HSF deeded the YWCA the land on Broad Street, including Hosmer Hall. The Seminary received from the Estate additional funds which made it possible to erect Avery and Hosmer Halls.

The Hartford Seminary Foundation Bulletin for 1926 describes Avery Hall as follows: "Avery Hall is the central building of the academic group and faces north into the quadrangle. A tower 120 feet high rises between Avery and the proposed Administration Building... On the first floor are rooms for special collections, study rooms, work rooms and a rest room for the staff. On the second floor east of the staircase is the Periodical Room and the Treasure Room; on the west side the Catalogue room and Delivery desk, and beyond that the Cataloguing Room,

The main building was 116 feet long and 62 feet wide and two and a half stories high. The catalogue for 1926-1927 stated: "Until the completion of the Administration Building and the erection of the Kennedy School of Missions building the rooms on the first floor which are for special collections and study rooms for off-campus students, are used as general offices of the Foundation." Dr Mackenzie said that the Foundation must consider this only a loan from the Case Memorial Library. This loan now extends to the present year (1970) and occupies the whole of the basement and the first floor. The Periodical Room is now a "catch-all" with steel stacks in the middle of the room. The "Treasure Room" is the over-flow of the Archives Collection and the library mending room.

The catalogue continues in its description of the Reading Room. "It has a ceiling of Queen Ann design from molds made in Boston and occupies the entire length of the building (96 x 33 feet) on the north side of Avery, and seats 120 readers. The Librarian's office is in the tower adjoining. There is a commodious stack of five floors...The basement will provide a large space for storage. The library has 125,000 volumes and 50,000 pamphlets." (1968-200,000 vol.)

"In the main corridor of Avery is a series of statuary pieces carved in the wall, representing the various stages of book making and writing, at wide intervals. Beginning at the right as one enters the building through the Elizabeth Street door: (1) Stone tablets; (2) Babylonian tablets; (3) Assyrian tablets; (4) Egyptian with the papyrus; (5) Roman, with a scroll; (6) a monk in a monastery with an illuminated manuscript; (7) The Printing Press; (8) The College Student with a book; (9) The Theological student with the Ten Commandments. (Dr Charles Snow Thayer's face is said to be that of the Theological student) and (10) Samuel P. Avery holding a facsimile of Avery Hall." It was the bequest of Mr Avery that made this building possible. Over the Elizabeth Street main entrance are seven symbols beginning at lower left and going around the door are symbols for Art, Science, Mathematics, Literature, Philosophy, Geography and Theology.

MOVING DAY

It was a hot summer day in 1926 when Dr Charles Snow Thayer and his library staff of six, together with a few high school boys, began the arduous task of moving the library's collection from the Broad Street building to its new quarters in Avery Hall. But before that day the staff spent many, many hours in the dirt cleaning out a library that had been in constant use since it was dedicated, January 18, 1893. Of course the collections were in use many years before that date. (Mr Kelsey, Assistant Librarian, reported that he moved 6,000 volumes in 1877 to Prospect Street and in 1880, 12,000 volumes to Broad Street. He hoped that somebody would have to move 40,000 volumes into a new and permanent home. When the library was dedicated, on Broad Street, there were 50,862 volumes.)

Packing and sorting material in the main stacks and Reading Room was not too difficult, but the two basements proved the greatest problem. Included in the basement material was that in the Vault and Alumni Alcove which was stored in a moist room under Hosmer Hall. A great mountain of books and pamphlets, consisting of discarded material, was placed on the floor outside the library basement fire-door. Dr Elmer E.S. Johnson wanted these discards saved as he thought they might be of great historical value. On moving day this pile suddenly disappeared and no one knew what happened to it. Probably it was junked as rubbish and Dr Johnson never forgot that terrible incident!

From the first basement we packed the maps, books from the Chinese collection with its 72 trays of catalog cards; the Arabic books with 15 catalog trays; 40 boxes of the Warrington and Paine Hymnology books, and back numbers of newspapers and periodicals. As the second basement was a "catch-all" I am not sure of what was there. It was here in a trunk that we found a skeleton which had been used in the physical education department. We named it "Jerry Skelly" and it found its way to the basement of Knight Hall.

After the 157 boxes were deposited in the work room, we had to decide where to put their contents. There were boxes and waste-baskets filled with material for

the various staff members: 3 boxes for Agnes Armstrong; one box for Prof Ananikian; one for Dorothy Welch; two for Dr Thayer and four for Elizabeth Root. (She was collecting material even then). As the large room in the basement, under the Reading Room was meant for storage, most of the material was placed there temporarily. The tall wooden book-cases from the old library were placed along the north and south walls and down the middle of the room. One of the old Reading Room tables was placed in the middle of this room, and another at the east end. On the cases in the middle of the room all the regular sized magazines were placed in alphabetical order. Here also were the back numbers of all college and seminary catalogs. The forty boxes of the Hymnology collection were unpacked and placed on shelves after the magazine section. Mr Warrington had cut out of magazines all articles on music and stapled them to boards for preservation. Years later when Dr Elmer Cook was librarian much of this material was removed from the boards and the boards used for fire-wood. There was much manuscript material in this collection which had to be sorted and many volumes not pertaining to music had to be arranged separately. Eventually the Warrington Collection found its way to the darkest corner of the basement, near the west end.

Boxes of uncatalogued Chinese books and a suitcase of Chinese material were placed under the middle table. Books in Russian and Armenian were waiting to be catalogued. Boxes of A.C. Thompson books and the Baldwin-Foote books were arranged on the middle shelves. Along the south wall were books from the stacks and back numbers of the Hartford City Directories. On shelves in the western end were reprints from the Hartford Seminary Record and Seminary histories. More of the old book shelves were placed along both sides of the corridor for the over-sized magazines. Here also were a box of uncatalogued music, duplicates from E.C. Richardson, and a box of uncatalogued German material.

Into the room west of the stairs went the old books published in 1600 and 1700, regular size, for all classes, except D (Arabic) and Z (Hymnology). Over-sized books classified in A, B, L, M, and P were shelved in this room. Over sized books in other

classes were in the small room off the elevator room.

In this elevator room was a vault with a heavy iron door and low ceiling. This was the "glory hole" as it was later called. Into this hole were placed the old auditor and book-keeping records from East Windsor Hill and Broad Street. Again there was no provision of care in case of water damage. Sometime the heating pipes outside of this iron door would leak, flooding the floor of the "Vault" and everything had to be moved. Wooden blocks were put on the floor which kept these books from getting wet. Once so much steam came from these pipes that the material in the elevator room were damaged. In this "glory hole" the missing box of jewels belonging to Mrs Ananikian was found. (This is described in another chapter under "Lost Books.") It was also in this hole that I was almost electrocuted! I went into the vault to get something and there was water on the floor. Because of the low ceiling I hit my head on the ceiling light and broke the bulb. I ran out in a hurry!

Shelves were placed along the walls of the elevator room and all the old seminary catalogs, year books and bulletins were placed on these shelves. These were later moved up to the corridor of the third floor.. These were again moved to the Tower but many of these were destroyed when the teen-age boys set fire to them. Money for the Administration Building was not received so in 1926 the Administration started to occupy all rooms on the first floor except the Library Receiving room. This did have cabinets full of HSF supplies. Beginning with the east door of the long corridor, on the south, were offices for William Douglas Mackensie, his secretary, Hilda Keller, and the telephone and mail room. On the other side of the stairs, along the south wall, was the Book-store, the Library Receiving room and the rest room.

The rest room was originally for the library staff. There were lockers for the librarians, a wash room, and a nice kitchenette with china closets, sink and a two burner gas plate. It was used by the other women workers in the building. Often

the secretaries from Hartranft Hall would come into the room for a cup of coffee and a cigarette break.

The Bursar had a small office to the left of the Tower entrance, Dean Capen's office; later a partition was placed in this room to separate the Dean and his secretary because Miss Grace Tayler thought the Dean could carry on his important business without the constant clicking of the typewriter. The Kennedy School of Missions class room, next to the Dean's office, was used during World War II by the Air Raid wardens for their meetings. On both sides of the main entrance, north side, were the Men's and Women's rest rooms. The large corner room, opposite Dr Mackenzie's office, was a lecture room, primarily used by the Kennedy School of Missions, but Library meetings and other lectures were held in this room.

Upstairs was the beautiful Reading Room, the catalogue room with the circulation desk, the work room, and opposite the stairs the magazine room with its stack. In the regular stacks there were five floors.

How proud we were of our fine new library. At that time we thought it was grand! And it was. We did not complain. In the old library there was no elevator. We had an elevator. We had light switches. In the Broad Street days lights were on long cords which found their way into the new basement quarters. Everything was so bright and new. We wandered around looking at our new tables, desks and chairs. We did bring from the old library certain articles of furniture and I think even now, 1970, there are some items still hanging around. The small square tables were on the stack floors; the shelf list cases in the work room were the original catalogue drawers; the wooden shelving in basement was from the old stacks; a couple of the reading room tables were placed in the magazine room until they proved to be too large, and many other items that I cannot remember.



workroom

circulation desk

new books

(Compare old Circulation Desk
facing page 42)

Of course we had a little further to walk from the work room to the Reading Room, to the Delivery Desk, to the stacks etc but we thought we would have enough room for our collections for years to come. ~~We did not know~~. We did not know how cramped we were going to be when the Administration offices occupied almost the entire first floor, and later on, the basement.

Dr William Douglas Mackenzie wrote: "The Hartford Seminary Foundation owes a debt of gratitude to Dr Thayer for the organizing skill and devoted labor which he employed in the removal of the library books and we owe much to him knowledge of patient labor he put into the making of the plans for all of the buildings. He cooperated most closely with the architects and the builders." In the first floor entrance there is a series of architectural symbols on the progress of books and the last figure is that of Dr Charles Snow Thayer holding up a picture of the new Case Memorial Library.

Main entrance to the library was through the central doors of Avery Hall and up the stairs to the second floor. Many times I wished the library was on the first floor but we librarians soon got used to climbing the stairs. As we had lockers in the staff room we entered the library by way of the stack stairs. One disadvantage to the modern plan of the elevators, was that they only went up to the top floor of the stack and when books had to be moved to the third floor and to the Tower, they had to be carried to the third floor, loaded onto trucks and pushed wherever they were to be shelved. This was found out when the Chinese collection in the basement, the Arabic books, and Warrington hymnology books, were moved from basement to top floor rooms.

CIRCULATION ROOM

This room was to the left of the main stairs and contained the circulation desk, and the catalog cases. In 1926 the desk was a small one, near the work room door and faced the hall swinging doors. In order to supervise the students coming into the library the main Reading Room doors in the hall were kept closed, as well as the doors

into the magazine room. Students, therefore, had to enter the Reading Room through the Circulation room, and if magazines were wanted they had to walk through the Reading Room to the magazine room. The catalog cases were running north and south on both sides of the first window, with a table in the middle on which to rest the trays. Backed up to one of these cases was the large cabinet for atlases which also came from the old library. There was a good sized table in the middle of the room with chairs, and behind the desk were shelves of bibliographical reference material. New books were on shelves to the right of the small Reading Room door. To the left of the work room door were racks for maps and an old desk, also from the old library, for the High School boy who cut pages and was general errand boy. Later we had a High School boy to shelve books in the stack. The original plan for this room was a long counter extending across the width of the room from the Reading Room door and the small door into the stacks..

READING ROOM

The Reading Room was a beautiful room with its Queen Ann ceiling. Desk lights were at each desk - four to a side and bulbs with small watts were used. If larger bulbs were inserted they hung below the shades and the light was in student's eyes. Ceiling lights were poor. Later experts looked over the system and removed the desk lights and put in new ceiling lights. Students writing theses had reserved desks with keys to the drawers. Sometimes students would conceal reserve books in these drawers, and thus making the books missing... Reference books were on the North wall and reserved books were on the opposite wall, arranged by Professors and their courses. Above the book-cases were portraits of the faculty, arranged in the following order: At the east end of the South wall was Asahel Nettleton, William Thompson (painted by W.R.Wheeler, in 1879); Bennet Tyler; Prof Vermilye (W.R.Wheeler, 1879); Rowland Swift (Jared B. Flagg, 1897); Erastus Ellsworth; George Albion Calhoun; Newton Case; Harleigh Haskell; John Stewart Kennedy; Edward Warren Capen; William Douglas Mackenzie; Robbins Wolcott Barstow.

At the East end of the Reading Room was the fireplace which was never used! There was an electric clock over that. Since the beginning students complained about the noise at the circulation desk. Sometimes the librarians themselves were a little noisy in their conversations, forgetting that their voices could be plainly heard in the Reading Room. Prof Plate Shaw could not use the room for study as the clock made too much noise. Another noise was the ventilator fan which was in the basement but blew the air through one of the radiators in the north wall. This was later removed. Typewriters were not allowed in either the stacks or the Reading Room. A special room for this was at the end of the corridor on the third floor.

At one time when the students were studying hard for their exams we thought we would cheer them up by pushing a library truck down the Reading Room, loaded with hot coffee and doughnuts. It was so successful that it was repeated once and it was expected again!.

When Prof Gillett's estate was being settled I was given a beautiful 1890 dress with a long train, elaborately decorated with lace, to be taken to the Wadsworth Athenaeum. I wanted to exhibit this beautiful gown so one of the library helpers put it on and paraded down the middle of the Reading Room. There was quite a dress show!.

Sometimes when the room was empty I could not resist the temptation of standing at one end of the room and calling out loud and clear. I suppose I felt like letting off a little steam. I did create a disturbance in that room when I accidentally dropped an electric light bulb. There was a loud noise as though a gun had been shot and everyone in the room looked up from his desk to see who was shot!

MAGAZINE ROOM

Current periodicals were arranged alphabetically on shelves in the room to the right of the stairs. Two large tables were placed there for reading purposes and there was a desk for the periodical librarian. In the closet of this room was a staircase leading down to the President's office. This was originally planned to

lead into the "Treasure Room" which was to house the incunabula and rare books. When the College of Missions combined with the Kennedy School of Missions much of its book material was placed in this room on new steel stacks, purchased for this purpose. Soon this library was moved to the basement floor of the stacks and the steel shelves were used elsewhere.. The College of Missions Library was later given to Yale Divinity School which was a mistake. Professor George William Brown of the College of Missions Faculty was associated with the India Department of Kennedy School of Missions. After he died Mrs Brown told me that this library should have remained in the Kennedy School of Missions as Prof Brown was greatly interested in the Kennedy School of Missions.

On the top floor of Avery Hall were seven rooms. At the east end of the long corridor was the Japanese Collection. Here also was the Tibetan Collection that belonged to the College of Missions. This was the room in which students could use their typewriters. Occasionally, if a window was left open, a pigeon would fly in and start to build a nest, bringing twigs into the room. I had to shoo them out and close the window.. The corner room held the Chinese Collection. The next two rooms were class rooms for the Kennedy School of Missions. Dr Calverley had his class room on the west side of the staircase. Dr Macdonald used these rooms as the Muslim Lands department until the coming of Dr Calverley in 1930. When he became editor of the Muslim World Quarterly all the records in the New York office were transferred to Dr Calverley's office here on the third floor. The seventh room containing the heating pipes was Professor William Randall's phonetics laboratory. In this room were the gigantic handsome mahogany cases with red velvet curtains behind glass doors. These were formerly in the reception room of the old Hosmer Hall on Broad Street. This laboratory was moved to some other place on the campus and the room became the off-campus eating room for students. Later Prof Gleason used it for his moss collection. The small electric plate was moved to the wash room and Dr Calverley used it for his morning coffee break and afternoon tea.

STACKS

There were five floors with steel stacks going up from the basement. If the books became too crowded plans were made for addition to be built at the south end, into the parking lot. Books were arranged according to the Richardson classification and the classes used most were on the main floor level - sermon material, homiletics, psychology, education, and sociology. Description and travel (J), History (K) and Biography (L) were on the top floor. I could remember that the "BVDZ" were in the basement level, and "PAT'S CAT" was on the floor above the basement level. . All Biblical material - Bibles, Biblical history and geography, Commentaries, Church history, Missions, was on the floor below the main level. Over-sized books were along the bottom shelves according to their classification. Pamphlet boxes, open on one end and collecting dust, were in the stacks at the end of their classification. These were later moved and placed on the top of the magazine sections in the large basement room

Most of the Special Collections, with the exception of the Chinese and Japanese Collections, were shelved in the stacks. The Arabic books were on the shelves in the bottom level of the stacks. The light was not too good and it was difficult to read the titles on the back of the books. The Armenian collection, Turkish collection, Persian, Sanskrit, Hymnology and Lutheran material were all in the ^{ac}stacks. The Arabic books remained here until 1941 when the Library received from Dr Duncan Black Macdonald the famous Arabian Nights Collection. To place these in the Arabic collection a separate section of the classification had to be worked out. All the Arabic books in the stack were brought upstairs and steel shelves were installed in the Tower, over the Librarian's office. One of the shelf-list cases was placed there to hold the Arabic catalogue cards. This room was originally Professor Charles Paul's lecture room. It soon became a little crowded as desks were placed on each side of the room for graduate students writing theses. These students were not in the Arabic Department. A grateful student of Dr Edwin E. Calverley - Frances Robards - gave fluorescent lights for the Arabic room and for Dr Calverley's office.

STAFF ROOM

The Staff room on the first floor of Avery was originally for the library staff but when more women were employed the law required that there should be a place where they could rest. It was a dingy looking room, when first opened up, with old equipment from the campus buildings - a rug, a couch, table, chairs, one was comfortable and the others were straight-backed for use at the table. There was a small kitchen with a two-burner gas plate, an enamel sink, a counter with china closet above and drawers underneath. The original china was the beautiful blue china that Dr Thayer brought from Germany - plates, cups and saucers, sugar bowl and creamer. (There is only one plate left which I have as a reminder of the "good-old-days") There were also some pieces of the Seminary china that was used in Warner and Mackenzie Hall dining rooms, with the monogram HSF on the china. In the drawers were pieces of the old silver - forks, knives and spoons with Theological Institute of Connecticut on them. There was a small refrigerator which the secretaries neglected to clean after its use or defrost it and Miss Richmond of the library staff was always thoughtful enough to see that it was clean. The room became so popular for the secretaries that a second cot had to be brought in.. Exceptional quiet had to be the thing when any one was taking a long siesta. In 1951 Mrs Guy Beardsley, wife of a member of the Board of Trustees, took pity on the room and brightened it up with a new couch cover, a red leather chair, a new table with four chairs to match, new pillows, new refrigerator, waste basket, dish pan and cutlery. The staff was eternally grateful to Mrs Beardsley for this great improvement. The following "gurge and cheer" was the result of this great gift.

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THE HARTFORD SEMINARY FOUNDATION STAFF ROOM IN AVERY HALL

A Dirge and a Cheer: a Mournful Dirge of the Female Staff of the Hartford Seminary Foundation, and its Happy Result - June 15, 1951

Dedication: To Mrs Guy Beardsley in appreciation of her vast improvements to the Staff Room in Avery Hall.

THE DIRGE

We're sick of seeing dust
On this thing and that,
And the sight of dingy covers
Just knocks ust out flat.

We're sick of these old cots
With their blankets of "tattle" gray.
"If some one would only wash them"
We re-iterate each day.

We're sick of seeing cushions
All wrinkled and askew
On these old wicker chairs.
If only they were new!

We're sick of having food
Spill out upon the shelves.
And when we see a "whisker"
We never blame ourselves.

We wish a little fairy elf
Would scamper in some night
And flit around, all by herself
And make things all new and bright.

THE CHEER

This little fairy elf
Must have whispered in ~~the~~ ear
Of Mrs Beardsley Herself,
And brought to her a tear.

For now there is no dust
On this thing and that
And all the dingy covers
We don't know where they're at!

The cots are all dressed up
With covers neat and clean
And on each one so cheerfully
Sits a pillow new and green.

The cushions are no longer
Wrinkled and askew;
For these old wicker chairs
Are dressed for all th view.

And now I do declare
In our cosy little nest
There's a beautiful red chair
In which we all can rest.

A wand was waved upon the food
Zn ice box did appear
And that was best of all
And didn't we all cheer!

This little fairy still kept on
Adding this and adding that -
A waste basket, a dish pan
And cutlery flat.

The staff is very grateful
To Mrs Beardsl-ee
And thank her heaps and heaps
And sing with jubilee.

And when she wants to drop in
She'll find us all aglee,
Ready to give her thanks
Over a hot cup of tea.

E.de W. Root

ARCHIVES

There was no Archives collection on Broad Street, as a separate room. The manuscript material that was in the basement vault in the old Hosmer Hall that was collected by Bennet Tyler when he was writing the life of Asahel Nettleton, and the Bellamy and Thompson manuscripts were in the hands of Prof Elmer E.S. Johnson. He carefully placed them in folders in a special large steel cabinet (purchased from the funds of the A.L. Gillett Faculty Fund). It was kept in Dr Johnson's office. The Tyler and Nettleton letters were in a small trunk and had been kept in the Hosmer Hall basement vault which was not water-proof. All the books and pamphlets in the Alumni Alcove, stored also in this vault, were placed in the stack with the other printed Hartford Seminary material.

Through the efforts of Dr Johnson and the Librarian, Elmer J. Cook, the Archives collection was started and I was made custodian of that collection. We moved into the present Pratt room. Six tall steel cabinets were ordered for the manuscripts and 50 black boxes for the letters. A system of classification was worked out similar to that of Mt Holyoke College archives. In the metal cases went all the Thompson manuscripts bound in book form, as well as the two bound scrap books containing the Joseph Bellamy letters. This room was not too suitable as the heating pipes made the room quite hot and heat was not good for the manuscripts. When Dr Calverley retired in 1951 all the manuscript material, steel cabinets and my desk moved into his office and all the printed material was in his class room. In my office were the tall cabinets containing the Arabic manuscripts.

LUTHERAN COLLECTION and REFORMATION SEMINAR ROOM

Now came the cry for a Reformation Seminar Room and so out went the Arabic books from the Tower room. Three new wooden cases with glass doors were purchased for the Lutheran books dated 1500 and placed in a class room. These were moved to the new Reformation room in the Tower, and on the walls were hung the pictures of the Reformation leaders, given to the Seminary by Dr A.C. Thompson. I served coffee

to these having classes here and this was appreciated by Professor Battles and his scholars. Occasionally I had to empty ash trays and clean up the ashes after they left their classes.

In order to use the Tower room for the Reformation classes the Arabic books again had to be moved. This time they were packed in trays and carted down the long third floor corridor to the large room in the eastern corner which housed the Chinese collection. This had to be moved to the small room off the "elevator" room. It was difficult to move this collection as book trucks were loaded in the Chinese room, pushed down the corridor to the stack door, unloaded and books carried by hand down the six steps to the top floor of the stacks, placed on the waiting empty truck, put into the elevator and brought down to the basement. The elevator did not open at the basement level of the stack but led into the other side of the stack. Trucks were then pushed into the elevator room. It took a long while.

The original Chinese room was not large enough for all the Arabic books and so the Kennedy School of Missions surrendered two of their class rooms to the library. The over-sized Arabic books and the famous Arabian Nights Collection was shelved in the first class room on new steel shelving. The second class room contained the Persian and Turkish books.

1951

Great changes took place in the library building in 1951. Before this date the books published in 1600 and 1700, regular size, were in the room in the basement opposite the magazine storage room, and the over-sized books in the room off the elevator. Now the books were re-organized. The basement room containing the elevator fan for the Reading Room was cleaned out and shelves were installed - the old wooden ones from the old building. James Cameron, a graduate student, arranged the books (M to Z) into four sizes - very confusing. There were also books in the classes A to L and over-sized L to the beginning of P. Elevator book room contained books, over-sized in classes C to K.

For some reason the elevator did not open into the basement floor of the stack and when books were shelved on this floor, or moved from this floor to other parts of the library, they had to be put on trucks, pushed through the basement floor of the stacks, at the foot of the stairs, and up the ramp to the elevator door. When the Arabic books were moved from the bottom level of the stack they had to be pushed on trucks through the lower stack door (and it was hard when the trucks were heavily loaded), to the elevator, to the top floor of the stack, books unloaded and carried up the six steps to the third floor of the library; placed on a waiting truck, pushed through the double doors to the western stair hall, to steps to the tower, unloaded and carried up to the steel shelves in the Arabic collection in the Tower.

In 1951 the Archives moved into Dr Calverley's office. Eight sections of steel drawers were purchased and into these were placed the Joseph Bellamy letters, taken from the Bellamy scrap books, the Asahel Nettleton material and the sermons of Jonathan Edwards, Jr. . Eventually all the manuscripts were arranged alphabetically in these drawers. Old catalogs, bulletins and pamphlets by the faculty were on shelves in the third floor corridor.

1955-1956

Now the Old Books, dated 1600 and 1700 were placed on shelves on the top floor of the stack, and gates were put on the stairs and locked. All the Hymnology books were brought up from the basement floor and shelved on the top floor of the stack at the end of the Old Books. The uncatalogued Warrington Collection was put into the former Archives room, with the pipes. The Museum collection which was stored in Hartranft Hall was put into the room vacated by the Old Books, East of the stairs. Thirty years after Avery Hall was built the rooms loaned to the Administration are still occupied by the Administration, and always will be. All the rooms on the first floor, Men's and Women's coat rooms, were filled with Mimeograph machines, post office mail equipment and the Book store demanded more and more room. .

I noted in my little note-book, Sept 25, 1952 "The Bookstore is occupying the coat room. How much more room will it demand? - a separate building?"

In January 1956 Kenneth Cameron, Archivist of Trinity College, Prof Ford Battles and Mr Sheppard had a meeting and talked over the possible Union of church materials in the Congregational House and the Hartford Seminary Foundation Archives. Mr Cameron thought that our Archival equipment was out-of-date.

1959

This was the year of re-organization and what a mess it was. It was finally decided that the Bookstore was doing such a big business that they needed more room. (They couldn't have a separate building!) Now the basement was to be occupied by the Administration. It was decided to move the Bookstore to the large room in which the library stored its magazines with the understanding that the part of the room near the West end could still be used for library storage. When the plans were completed they took the whole room. The telephone switchboard and mail room was to be in the basement along with the catacombs which was in the basement of Hartranft Hall.. All the library storage rooms were removed. What could the library do? Before the remodelling could take place everything in the entire basement had to be moved and done all at once. (I think I had to help the clearing out of the rooms just before I left on my summer vacation.) Where would we put all the material? There was no place to put the books and magazines and they were dumped on the floor, in the hall, elevator room, receiving room, stacks and even in the "pipe" room at the eastern end of the basement, off the "pump room." It took a very long time to sort all the material and then to carry them to safe places in the already crowded stacks. The books on the north wall of the large basement room were placed in the little room off the "pump" room and others were on shelves in the third floor corridor. The old Warrington Hymnology books had been removed from the large basement room, to the room to hold the telephone switchboard, to the little room off the elevator.

Dikran Hadidian, Librarian, reported for the year 1958-1959: Miss Reet of the Archives and Arabic Departments of our Library, who is retiring at the end of June, 1959 after 38 years of faithful service to our Foundation, found the self-study project very attractive, for an archivist prefers nothing better than an opportunity to dig into the past. Her services were greatly appreciated by the various committee members who called on her for information. Circulation figures supplied by Miss Richmond reveal an increase of 3678 books. Total figure of books circulated among faculty, students and non-students is 16,564.

Miss Lew, our cataloguer, has kept herself very busy since we have added 3708 volumes to our collection. This is considered a very heavy load for one person to carry since this includes doing her own typing of the cards. She is due to retire at the end of August 1959. The cataloguing department has always consisted of one person and because of increase in acquisitions it has been impossible to handle all uncatalogued material. Daphne Kenway joined the staff as a part-time cataloguer and it is our hope that she will stay and help catalog material which has been waiting for proper attention since 1900!

To make the students aware of the fact that "the library" to quote President Gettany, is "next to the chapel, the heart of the institution" is our aim. Case Library came into existence because of President Hartranft's great interest in it. Now we owe to another President the rejuvenation of the place in the life of the institution. The plans for the better use of space in the Library and more efficient service to the patrons has been submitted by the Librarian with the approval of the President, the Library Advisory Committee and the visiting team of librarians, Sonne and Rider."

The Library then went through its first physical change since it was built in 1926. This involved converting the third floor into two large rooms with steel shelves for the special collections. The room at the right of the stairs was called "The Richardson Room" for Ernest Cushing Richardson, a graduate of the Seminary, a former Seminary librarian and an important member of the HSF Board of Trustees. Into this room went all the Old Books. A Tall metal case was purchased which contained all Incunabula. The famous Arabian Nights Collection which was presented to the Library in 1941 was in this room because it was too valuable to circulate. This room was always kept locked and there was only one master key for this room. Now I'll tell a little secret. When Dikran Hadidian, the Librarian, was in the Near East visiting his family I went into the Richardson Room to consult one of the books. I came out and shut the door and left the master key inside!. Mr Skewes, the Maintenance man, did not have one and in fact no one in the HSF staff had one. What to do. The only way to get in was to break down the door. We didn't actually do that. Skewes' assistant took the beading off the glass in the door, took out the glass and reached in and opened the door from the inside. I went in and found the key. The glass and beading were replaced and everything was alright! That is why the key is on a board with the instructions to always keep the key in the lock when opening the door and keep it there until the one using the room comes out.

The other room, to the left of the stairs, contained all books in a non-European tongue: the Arabic books, Armenian, Chinese, Japanese, Malayan, Persian, Sanskrit, Hindustani, Pakistan, Turkish and Urdu. This is called the "Duncan Black Macdonald Room" from Prof Macdonald, one of the Seminary's great professors. Access to this room was through the stacks. The Hymnology Room was named for Waldo Selden Pratt who taught music and played the organ from 1882-1939. Because Professor Elmer E.S. Johnson was instrumental in preserving the archival material it seemed appropriate to call this room in the Tower, "The Elmer E.S. Johnson Room."

The purchase of a new circulation desk, the re-arrangement of the catalog cases, and the creation of a bibliographic alcove in the circulation room, have made the service center of the library both attractive and functional. The old "Receiving Room" which had for years collected undesirable material was now put to a good use. Two floors of steel stacks were installed for the unbound periodicals. On the bottom level of this stack was a gate which could be locked on the inside and through which library deliveries could be made through the outside delivery door. A shoot into the mail room was installed and the parcel post man "shot" the mail down this slide..

Most of the over-sized magazines were placed on shelves in the vault and the shelves were so high up to the ceiling that a tall step ladder had to be used to reach the magazines on the top shelves. Even so, these were very difficult to locate.. All the bound periodicals that were classified and shelved in the stacks according to their classification were brought up to the top floor of the stacks and arranged in alphabetical order by title of the magazine.. Carels were placed on each floor of the stacks for graduate work..

A browsing lounge was created in the East end of the Reading Room with new small reading tables, floor lamps and comfortable leather chairs. Magazines were filed on shelves on both sides of this reading lounge..



When Dr Barstow was president he presented the library with two leather chairs which were placed on each side of the fireplace. Students were known to have fallen asleep in these comfortable chairs. With much use they were soon worn

out. Finally the nice library staff room was reduced to a small cubby hole. A wall was placed in the middle of the room, making a new room, with entrance from the stacks. This contained steel shelves on which over-sized books were placed. The Staff room now consisted of a couch, table, and a new combination electric stove and refrigerator, and sink, with a small china closet above the stove. The toilet was removed and the remaining place, with an outside door from the hall, became the cleaning woman's wash room.

In May 1969 the Library offered its own photocopy service, for all students, faculty and staff. The Library acquired an Olivetti-Underwood Coinfax machine which will photocopy materials at 10¢ a copy. This service is available when the library is open. Change and help in using this machine are available at the Circulation desk. Because of this service periodicals and reference books cannot be taken out of the library to be photocopied.

The next big improvement is that of a new system to check on books being taken from the library without a record being taken at the Circulation desk. During April and May a Checkpoint Security System was installed. This is to help to reduce book losses in the library. During these months the staff worked in pairs from 8:30 in the morning to 4:30 P.M. pasting protective pieces into 50,000 books and periodicals. A gate was installed with a turn-style arrangement that every user of the library has to pass through. This enables the student to stop at the Circulation desk, hand to the circulation attendant what material he has. It is checked and handed back to the student farther down the line. If volumes treated with the Checkpoint material are carried through the exit aisles they lock the turnstile and sound a buzzer. Brief cases and packages are only inspected if the buzzer rings. It is hoped this will help forgetful people to remember to sign for all library material!

For many years the library has thought of changing from the Richardson Classification to that of Library of Congress. This is now taking place for all the books in the library with the exception of the Old Books and the Hymnology Collection.

The regular magazine room now has steel shelves in the middle of the room and the magazines are piled up on shelves and on the floor and makes a very messy room. All the archival material that was in large wooden filing cases in the third floor stairway hall, is now dumped into the room off the magazine room and is the over-flow of Archives. This material is placed in card-board boxes, and numbered, and arranged by box number. Eventually we hope to have a new archival room, but when, it is difficult to say!

LIBRARY STAFF

1926 - date

Charles Snow Thayer, Librarian, 1902-1936, Emeritus - 1944
 Alice Marion Richardson, Assistant Cataloguer in charge of Religious Education, 1920-1936
 Elizabeth de Welden Root, Assistant, 1926-1937; Reference Librarian in charge of Circulation, 1937-1941, Reference Librarian, 1941-1950; Special Collections, 1950-1961; Archivist and Arabic Cataloguer, 1961-1963-1968; Archivist Emerita, 1967.
 Dorothy (Welch) Davis, Head of Serials and Periodicals, 1926-1941
 Irene Earll, Head Cataloguer, 1928-1936
 Plato Ernest Shaw, Assistant Librarian, 1934-1936
 George Rise Seltzer, Acting Librarian, 1936-1937
 Helen B. Uhrich, Head Cataloguer, 1937-1938
 Bernice J. Richmond, Assistant in Religious Education, 1936-1959; Head of Circulation, 1943-1959
 Frances M. Nelson, Head Cataloguer, 1938-1942; Assistant Librarian and Cataloguer, 1939-1940; Administrative Assistant and Cataloguer, 1940-1942
 Elmer J. Cook, Librarian, 1938-1948
 Ethlyn Cook, Clerical Assistant, 1939-1942
 Luella Knox, Head of Serials, 1941-1942
 Jean Meyer, Head Cataloguer, 1942-1945
 Barbara Brown Dennett, Clerical Assistant, 1942-1943
 Lucy Wilson, Head of Serials, 1944-1946
 Eleanor Lucas, Head Cataloguer, 1945-1948
 Anna Murtland, Head of Serials, 1946-1949
 Henry Allan Gleason, Jr., Librarian, 1948-1954
 D. Helen Wolcott, Head Cataloguer, 1948-1957
 Ford Lewis Battles, Assistant Librarian, 1950-1952
 Helen Mellander, Head of Serials, part time, 1950-1953
 Myrtle Cline, Head of Serials, 1953-1955, Serials and Reference 1955-1957
 Edward Lee Sheppard, Librarian, 1954-1957
 Prof Chalmers Coe, Acting Librarian, 1956-1958
 E. Janet Lowe, Head Cataloguer, 1957-1960
 Rudolph Mach, Islamic Bibliographer, 1956-1958
 Dikran Y. Hadidian, Librarian, 1958-1966
 James W. Pollock, Periodicals and Reference, 1958-1961
 Mary Bennett, Assistant in Circulation, 1957-1958
 Mary J. Burke, Assistant in Circulation, 1960-1961
 Eunice N. Paul (Mrs Robert), Head of Circulation, 1960-1963
 Daphne Kenway, Cataloguer, 1960-1961
 Warren B. French, Head Cataloguer, 1961-1963
 Mary B. Hawley, Cataloguer and Serials, 1961-1963
 Mrs Peter L. Berger, Acquisitions, 1961-1962
 Gladys R. Jones, Head of Circulation, 1963-1965
 Archer B. Jackson, Head Cataloguer, 1963-1966
 Clare Boulter, Cataloguer, 1963-1964
 Winifred S. Dorschug, Cataloguer, 1963-1965, Serials, 1965-
 Fredericka K. Wilkinson, Acquisitions, 1963-
 Mrs James Carpenter, Archivist and Museum, 1963-1964
 Margaret C. Buckland, Assistant in Cataloguing, 1963-
 Sherry P. May, Archivist, 1964-1966
 Dora Kondakjian, Assistant in Cataloguing, 1962-1964
 Susanne M. Hertel, Serials, 1962-1963
 Catherine Knuttel, Serials, 1963-1964

Duncan Brockway, Assistant Librarian, 1965-1966; Librarian, 1966-
 Roch-Josef di Lisio, Circulation, 1966-1967
 William F. Soule, Curator of Hymnology, 1965-1970
 Ida Minkle, Cataloguer, 1968-1969
 Nafi Donat, Archivist and Arabic Cataloguer, 1967-
 Susan W. Light, Circulation and Reference Librarian, 1968-
 Mrs Carol Hyman, Interlibrary loan Librarian, 1968-
 Myrta Riveria, Reserve Book librarian, 1968-
 Mrs Shoko Adachi, Circulation Assistant, 1968-
 Diana Young, Student Circulation Assistant, 1968; Reference Librarian, 1970-
 Richard Stewart, Shelf Reader, 1968-
 Gerald Tupper, Jr. Shelver, 1968-
 Patricia Marvin, Catalogue Assistant

Jonathan Edward, Periodicals and Acquisitions Assistant, 1968-
 Charles Kittoe, Archivist Assistant, 1968-
 Frances M. Graves, Head Cataloguer, 1969-
 Woei Ren Chen, Reclassification Cataloguer, 196
 Mrs Beverley Prashun, Circulation, 1970-
 Mrs Victoria Petit, Circulation Assistant, 1970-
 Margaret Lauriat, Circulation and Catalogue Assistant, 1970-
 Christopher Wright, Circulation Assistant, 1970-
 Mrs Ruth Mathew, Circulation Assistant, 1970-
 Sandra Galluo, Circulation Assistant, 1970-
 Tom Goldenison, Shelver, 1970-
 Cullen Dowd, Acquisition Assistant, 1970-
 Bhaskararac Kali, Processing Assistant, 1970-

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LIBRARY STAFF, 1933 - date

1933-1934

Charles Snow Thayer, Ph.D., Librarian, *Inventory 1936-1944*
Elizabeth de Welden Root, B.A., B.L.S. Assistant
Irene Earll, B.A., B.D., Head Cataloguer
Alice Marion Richardson, B.A., Cataloguer, in charge of the R.E. Library
Dorothy Welch Davis, Assistant

1934-1935

Same as above

1935-1936

Same, with the addition of Plato Ernest Shaw, as Assistant Librarian

1936-1937

Same as 1934-1935

1937-1938

George R. Seltzer, Ph.D., Acting Librarian
Elizabeth de W. Root, Reference Librarian and Head of Circulation
Helen B. Urich, B.A., B.S. in L.S., Head Cataloguer
Dorothy W. Davis, Head of Periodical Dept
Bernice J. Richmond, Cataloguer and Assistant

1938-1939

Elmer J. Cook, B.D., B.Litt., Ph.D., Acting Librarian
Elizabeth de W. Root, Reference Librarian and Head of Circulation
Frances M. Nelson, M.S., Head Cataloguer
Dorothy W. Davis, Head of Serials
Bernice J. Richmond, Cataloguer and Assistant

1939-1940

Same as above, but Elmer J. Cook, Librarian

1940-1941

Elmer J. Cook, Librarian
Frances M. Nelson, Assistant Librarian and Head Cataloguer
Elizabeth de W. Root, Reference Librarian and Head of Circulation
Dorothy W. Davis, Head of Serials
Bernice J. Richmond, Assistant in Religious Education Dept
Ethlyn C. Cook, Typist

1941-1942

Elmer J. Cook, Librarian
Frances M. Nelson, Administrative Assistant and Cataloguer
Elizabeth de W. Root, Reference Librarian
Bernice J. Richmond, Assistant in R.E.
Luella Knox, B.L.S., Head of Serials
Ethelyn C. Cook, Typist

1942-1943

Elmer J. Cook, Librarian
Jean Elizabeth Meyer, B.S., Cataloguer
Elizabeth de W. Root, Reference Librarian
Bernice J. Richmond, Head of Circulation
Mrs Barbara B. Brown Dennett, Clerical Assistant

1943-1944

Same as above, without Mrs Dennett

1944-1945

Same as above with Mrs Lucy W. Wilson, A.B., B.S., Serials Librarian

1945-1946

Same as above with Eleanor S. Lucas, B.S., Cataloguer in place of Jean Meyer

1946-1947

Same as above with Anna A. Murtland, B.A., Serials, in place of Lucy Wilson

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LIBRARY STAFF (Continued)

1947-1948

Elmer J. Cook, Librarian
Henry Allan Gleason, Jr., B.S., Ph.D., Librarian elect
Elizabeth de W. Root, Reference Librarian
Bernice J. Richmond, Head of Circulation
Eleanor S. Lucas, Cataloguer
Anna A. Murtland, Serials

1948-1949

Henry Allan Gleason, Jr., B.S., Ph.D., Librarian
Elizabeth de W. Root, Reference Librarian
Bernice J. Richmond, Head of Circulation
D. Helen Wolcott, A.B., B.D., Head Cataloguer
Anna A. Murtland, Serials

1949-1950

Henry Allan Gleason, Jr., Librarian
Elizabeth de W. Root, Reference Librarian and Serials
Bernice J. Richmond, Circulation
D. Helen Wolcott, Cataloguer

1950-1951

Henry A. Gleason, Librarian
Ford Lewis Battles, A.B., M.A., Ph.D., Associate Librarian
Elizabeth de W. Root, Special Collections
Bernice J. Richmond, Circulation
D. Helen Wolcott, Cataloguer
Mrs Helen Mellander, Periodicals

1951-1952

Same as above

1952-1953

Same as above, with omission of Ford Battles, and substitution of Myrtle Cline, Head of Serials, instead of Mrs Mellander (March 1953)

1953-1954

Same as above

1954-1955

Edward Lee Sheppard, M.S., B.D., Librarian
Elizabeth de W. Root, Special Collections
Bernice J. Richmond, Circulation
D. Helen Wolcott, Cataloguer
Myrtle A. Cline, Reference and Periodicals

1955-1956

Same as above

1956-1957

Same as above, with addition of Rudolph Mach, Ph.D., Islamic Bibliographer

1957-1958

Chalmers Coe, Acting Librarian
Elizabeth de W. Root, Special Collections
Bernice J. Richmond, Circulation
E. Janet Low, B.L.S., Cataloguer
Myrtle A. Cline, Serials
Rudolph Mach, Islamic Bibliographer
Mary Bennett, B.A., Assistant Circulation

1958-59

Dikran Y. Hadidian, Librarian
Elizabeth de W. Root, Special Collections
E. Janet Lowe, Cataloguer
Bernice J. Richmond, Circulation
James W. Pollock, B.D., S.T.M. Periodicals

LIBRARY STAFF (Continued)

1959-60

Dikran Y. Hadidian, B.D., M.A., S.T.M., Librarian
 Elizabeth de W. Root, B.L.S., M.A., Special Collections
 Bernice J. Richmond, B.R.E., Circulation
 E. Janet Lowe, B.L.S., Cataloger
 James W. Pollock, B.D., S.T.M., Periodicals

1960-61

Dikran Y. Hadidian, B.D., M.A., S.T.M., Librarian
 Elizabeth de W. Root, B.L.S., M.A., Special Collections
 Eunice M. Paul (Mrs Robert S.) B.A., Dipl. Ed., Circulation
 Mary C. Burke, B.A., Assistant in Circulation
 Daphne D. Kenway, S.B., Cataloguer
 James W. Pollock, B.D., S.T.M. Periodicals

1961-62

Dikran Y. Hadidian, B.D., S.T.M., M.A., Librarian
 Elizabeth de W. Root, B.L.S., M.A., Archivist
 Mrs Robert S. Paul, B.A., Dipl. Ed., Circulation
 Warren S. French, B.A., M.A., Cataloguer
 Mary B. Hawley, B.A., M.A., M.S., Cataloguer and Serials
 Mrs Peter L. Berger, M.A., Acquisitions

1962-63

Dikran Y. Hadidian, B.D., M.A., S.T.M., M.S., Librarian
 Elizabeth de W. Root, B.L.S., M.A., Arabic Cataloguer
 Mrs Robert Paul, B.A., Dipl. Ed., Circulation
 Warren B. French, B.A., M.A., Cataloguer
 Mary P. Hawley, B.A., M.A., M.S., Serials

1963-64

Dikran Y. Hadidian, Librarian
 Elizabeth de W. Root, Arabic Cataloguer
 Gladys R. Jones, Circulation
 Archer S. Jackson, Cataloguer
 Claire C. Boulter, Cataloguer
 Dora Kondakjian, Assistant in Cataloging
 Susanne M. Hertel, Serials and Circulation
 Catherine Knuttel, Serials
 Margaret Buckland, Processing
 Nancy Winthrop, Acquisitions
 Richard N. Pierce, Acquisitions
 Frederika Wilkinson, Acquisitions
 Winifred Dorschug, Cataloguer
 Mary Jane Carpenter, Archivist

1964-65

Dikran Y. Hadidian, Librarian
 Elizabeth de W. Root, Arabic Cataloguer
 Gladys S. Jones, Circulation
 Archer S. Jackson, Cataloguer
 Winifred Dorschug, Cataloguer
 Frederika Wilkinson, Acquisitions
 Sherry P. May, Archivist
 Margaret C. Buckland, Assistant in Cataloging

STAFF

After about eight months of searching for persons to fill various positions on the staff, as of January 1, 1968, the staff of the library will be completely filled. The members are listed below. Please feel free to approach any one of them for help in using the library.

Case Memorial Library Staff

Librarian, Duncan Brockway
 Librarian's Secretary, Mrs. Catherine Shofner

Circulation

Circulation-Reference Librarian, Mrs. Susan Light (Jan. 1, 1968)
 Interlibrary Loan Librarian, Mrs. Carol Hyman
 Reserve Book Librarian, Miss Myrta Riveria
 Circulation Assistant, Mrs. Shoko Adachi
 Student Circulation Assistant, Miss Diana Yount
 Shelver, Gerald Tupper, Jr.
 Shelf Reader, Richard Stewart

Catalog

Head Cataloger, Miss Ida Minkle - 1969
 Catalog Assistant, Mrs. Frederika Wilkinson
 Catalog Assistant, Miss Patricia Marvin
 Typist, Mrs. Margaret Buckland

Acquisitions

Periodicals Librarian, Mrs. Winifred Dorschug
 Periodicals and Acquisitions Assistant, Jonathan Edward

Special Collections

Archivist and Cataloger of Arabic, Nafi Donat (Dec. 11, 1967)
 Curator of Hymnology, Rev. William Soule
 Archivist Assistant, Charles Kittoe
 Archivist Emerita, Miss Elizabeth Root

LIBRARY STAFF September 1970

Mr Duncan Brockway, Librarian
Mrs Maryedith Lewis, Secretary to the Librarian

Miss Diana Yount, Reference Librarian
Mrs Beverley Prasuhn, Circulation Librarian
Mrs Victoria Petit, Circulation Assistant
Miss Margaret Lauriat, Circulation and Catalog Assistant
Mr Christopher Wright, Circulation Assistant
Mrs Ruth Mathew, Circulation Assistant
Miss Sandra Gallup, Circulation Assistant
Mr Tom Goldenson, Shelver
Mrs Winifred Dorschug, Periodicals Librarian
Mr Cullen Dowd, Acquisition Assistant

Miss Frances Graves, Cataloger
Mr David Chen, Reclassification Cataloger
Mrs Frederick Wilkinson, Catalog Assistant
Mrs Margaret Buckland, Typist
Mr Jonathan Edwards, Processor
Mr Bhaskararac Kali, Processing Assistant
Mr Nafi Donat, Archivist and Cataloger of Arabic

CASE MEMORIAL LIBRARY

LIBRARIANS 1926-1970

Charles Snow Thayer, 1902 - 1936; Emeritus to 1944
Plato Ernest Shaw, Assistant Librarian, 1934-1936
George Rise Seltzer, Acting Librarian 1936-1937
Elmer J. Cook, Acting Librarian 1938-1939; Librarian 1939-1948
Henry Allan Gleason, 1948 - 1954
Ford Lewis Battles, Assistant Librarian 1950-1952
Edward Lee Sheppard, Librarian 1954-1957
Prof. Chalmers Coe, Acting Librarian, 1956-1958
Dikran Y. Hadidian, 1958-1966
Duncan Brockway, Assistant Librarian 1965-1966, Librarian 1966 - 1970

HEAD CATALOGUERS

Agnes M. Armstrong, 1920-1928
Elisabeth P. Andrews,
Irene Earll, 1928-1937
Helen Uhrich, 1937-1938
Frances M. Nelson, 1938-1942
Jean E. Meyer, 1942-1945
Eleanor Lucas, 1945-1948
D. Helen Wolcott, 1948-1957
E. Janet Low, 1957-1960
Warren French, 1961-1963
Archer S. Jackson 1963-1968
Ida Minkle, 1968-1969
Frances Graves, 1969-

SERIALS AND PERIODICALS

Dorothy (Welch) Davis, 1926-1941
 Luella Knox, 1941-1944
 Mrs Lucy Wilson (Negro), 1944-1946
 Anna Murtland, 1946-1949
 Elisabeth Root, 1949-1950
 Mrs Helen Mellander, (part time) 1950-1953
 Myrtle Cline, 1953-1958
 James M. Pollock, 1958-1961
 Mary Hawley, 1961-1963
 Susan M. Hertel, 1962-1963
 Charlotte Knuttel, 1962-1964
 Winifred S. Dorschug, 1965-

CIRCULATION

Elisabeth de W. Root, Reference Librarian and Circulation, 1937-1941
 Bernice J. Richmond, 1943-1959
 Eunice N. Paul (Mrs R.S.) 1960-1963
 Gladys R. Jones, 1963-1965
 Roch, Josef di Lissie, 1966-1968
 Susan Light, 1968-1969
 Mrs Beverly Prasuhn, 1969-

LIBRARIANS COME AND LIBRARIANS GO

During the Broad Street days the Library staff consisted of Dr Charles Snow Theyer, Librarian, 1902-1944. (Dr Thayer served as Librarian for 42 years. When I retired in 1967 I had been in my old stamping ground 46 years!) Prof Mardiros Ananikian was Assistant Librarian but I only knew him a few years as he went to the Near East to collect Oriental Manuscripts and died out there in 1924. He lived on Sigourney Street with his wife, son and two daughters. I knew Mrs Ananikian and the son Vahan. After the death of Prof Ananikian Mrs Ananikian deposited a box containing a watch and family jewels in the safe of the library under the protection of Dr Charles Snow Thayer. Dr Thayer told her that it was just as safe in his safe as in the bank. Many years later, while on this campus, Mrs Ananikian wanted to get something out of the box to give to her daughter who was going to be married. It could not be located at that time but was found and returned to the family. (For detailed account of this see article under LOST BOOKS on page)

Elizabeth Parkhill Andrews was the cataloguer but she left in 1921 just before I came. She lived, with her sister Mary, in an apartment house on Sigourney Street, opposite Trinity Church. My ~~sister~~. My sister, after the death of her husband, lived in the same apartment house ^{in apartment} under Miss Andrews. They were very fond of my niece, Mary Gillett, who was a baby at that time. Many times Mary would be carried up to their apartment to wind the tall grandfather clock that stood in the hall. After she left the library she owned a beautiful little home in Pomfret. Mother and I often visited them in their home. *She died in a convalescent home at the age of 102, Sept 6, 1971.*

Eleanor Gleason was the cataloguer in the Religious Education Library in Reed Hall, before I came. She was a friend of the English couple who lived in the same apartment house with us, on Sigourney Street. Several times we four played bridge together.

Alice Marion Richardson came in 1920, following Eleanor Gleason. Her brother was the famous Ernest Cushing Richardson (HTS 1883) and Librarian of the Seminary from 1884-1889, and Associate Professor of Bibliology 1885-1890. He later became

~~Oct 6/71 HC~~

Pomfret Woman Dies at Age 102

POMFRET —Miss Elizabeth Andrews, 102, of Rt. 169, died Monday at Westview Manor.

She was born in Wethersfield and was a Pomfret resident since 1928. She was a member of Christ Episcopal Church and its Women's Auxiliary.

She leaves a niece, Mrs. John Harlan of Washington, D. C.; and a nephew, John Andrews of Westport, R.I.

The funeral will be Thursday at 10 a.m. at Christ Episcopal Church. Burial will be in Cedar Hill Cemetery, Hartford. There are no calling hours.

2. S. 6/71

librarian at Princeton University, and an important member of the Board of Trustees of the Hartford Seminary Foundation. I remember one Thanksgiving when Mother, "Richie" and I went down to Lyme to have dinner with Dr Richardson. It was a cold, windy day but we felt snug and warm in his cozy little house.

"Richie" did not like to leave the dormitory for a meal in restaurants as she often said: "I'm paying for a meal in the dormitory." When the students appeared in the library wearing unusual outfits she was horribly shocked. I wonder what her re-action would have been at the present outfits of the students of today!

Dorothy Welch was our first serials librarian. She came in the summer of 1926 when we were packing up library material preparatory to moving. She was an excellent serials librarian and kept up-to-date records of all the periodical holdings and continuations giving source of each periodical and expiral date. She catalogued the magazines, took charge of binding, and did some desk work. She married and lived on Girard Avenue. After the death of her husband she moved to Farmington Avenue.

On the new campus Dr Thayer was still librarian, active until 1936 and Emeritus to 1944. Prof Plato Ernest Shaw was Assistant Librarian, 1934-1936, and George Rise Seltzer, Acting Librarian, 1936-1937. I believe Dr Thayer was away on his sabbatical. Dr Calverley and myself always referred to Dr Seltzer as "Brome" Seltzer. He was very pale. After Prof Shaw retired he lived in New York. His wife, Rosemary, did some work in the Children's library of the New York Public Library and often kept my mother posted on the latest children's books. My sister and I visited Mrs Shaw in her apartment in New York. My niece Mary Gillett Truslow was with us and she had her small son, 6 years old. He passed the cookie plate, when we were having tea and said: "Take one!"

The next librarian was Elmer J. Cook who was Acting Librarian from 1938-1939, and Librarian from 1939-1948. He was the first seminary graduate to become librarian since I was in charge of all circulation and reference work. It seemed funny to me to have my boss in the library, one that I was able to "boss" when I gave library orders from the desk!

Elmer J. Cook, the second librarian, was born in Howell, Michigan, August 20, 1901. After graduation from Washington and Jefferson College in 1924 he married on September 21, Esther Linton Henning in Washington, Pennsylvania, and came directly to the Hartford Theological Seminary when it was on Broad Street. He received his Bachelor of Divinity degree in 1927, the Greek prize and the William Thompson Fellowship for study abroad. He went to the University of Marburg and to Oxford University, receiving a B.Litt in 1929. He returned to the Seminary for graduate work, winning his Doctor of Philosophy Degree in 1930. He spent the next two years as pastor of the Congregational Church at Somersville, Conn. I remember going out there for a church supper.

In 1935 he was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church and a priest the following year when he became Vicar of St James Episcopal Church in Glastonbury. At the same time he was assistant editor of the 4th edition of the Standard Bible Dictionary and Instructor and Librarian at the Hartford Seminary Foundation. When St James and St Luke's Churches merged in 1939 he became Assistant Rector.

He became a full professor of Bibliography in 1943 and a full professor of New Testament in 1947, but left the seminary in July 1948 to accept the professorship at Berkeley Divinity School, just two years after he accepted the post on the staff of St John's Church in West Hartford. He was a trustee of the HSF from 1951-1957.

While he was living in Glastonbury the library staff went out to his house for supper and met his "dashing dog-a lengthy one" and it was then that he was thought to have been poisoned. He was quite sick. (The dog).

It was while he was librarian that Dr Calverley found one of Dr Macdonald's books in a second hand book-store in Hartford. Dr Macdonald never wanted any of his books sold so Dr Cook had to buy back the book and put it in the library.

In 1953 he became desperately ill but bravely carried on his work. In June 1959 Berkeley Divinity School granted him an Honorary Doctorate in Sacred Theology. He died the morning of October 1, 1959 at Grace Community Hospital in New Haven.

10407

How the Foundation Family looks to me from the
Library (4 minutes)
Topic assigned by the President

We are all here in our best clothes and company manners, with beaming faces and replete with delicious food. Just now the family looks good - very good indeed. Students (in absentia for three months) - Faculty - members of the Administration - secretaries - the efficient runners of the book-store and switchboard - Trustees - maintenance staff (Note that I have named them in order of increasing importance) are all bathed in the golden glow of good fellowship. When, too, from the tower-windows of my office - the nicest office on the campus - surrounded by the books which I do not read (A person who loves to read books should not be a librarian, or at least he should cure himself of the habit at a very early stage in his career.), I take a quick glance at the fair green lawns and noble buildings, and see the other members of our family bustling about at their several occupations, the same glow spreads from the region of my midriff to suffuse my whole being.

And when I think of the great collection of books under our care - the Complutensian Polyglot (worth \$2000), Migne's Patrologia (which I saw quoted recently in a second-hand catalogue at \$2500), the definitive edition of Bach (same price), the Luther first editions (which a little German scholar from Yale came to see and exclaim over and go home to try to get the authorities there to buy from us), the Arabic manuscripts, the Arabian Nights collection, and all the others, the value of many of which we do not realize until one is lost and we try to replace it, my heart swells with pride, one of the 7 deadly sins, but perhaps forgiveable in this case since it is not a personal matter, we being merely custodians and administrators of the riches which the foresight and generosity of others have made possible.

But we librarians do not live perpetually in this golden haze. There are times when the world looks very gray, when I descend from my tower to face the problems of everyday living with the family which we all really love. Is not that just like any real family? The basis of its existence is mutual love, which comes to sacramental expression at the festive board of Thanksgiving and Christmas and Anniversaries, and demonstrates its soundness in the stresses and strains occasioned in the dividing up of the family income or sharing the family car. Our love for the Foundation family suffers similar testings.

eing.

5/27/47

Archives - Doc Box 30, Folder 437, Ms. 10407

For example, when someone hurries up breathlessly and says, "What you do not have the latest book by Father Tumbleweed on prayer!", while we think of all the great classicsof Christian devotion gathering dust on the shelves, we are apt to ^{look} with condescending pity on such ignorance and frivolity. Or when some eager but belated student carries off, without permission, a reserve book in order to complete for the next day a paper, which has been assigned two months previously, while twenty other equally eager and equally belated students clamor for it and complain about the inefficiency which will permit such a state of affairs, we irritably ask ourselves how students like that will ever make responsible religious leaders. Or when some faculty member says that we never spend money on his department while Brother So-and-so (with emphasis more on the So-and-so than on the Boo-ther) gets from the general pocket-book all that he asks for, we smile blandly and promise to be more careful in the future, but we may be inwardly seething and saying to ourselves, "If you would look in the catalogue, you would see how much we have spent for your old books; or if you really knew the bibliography in your own field, you would see that the essential books are here." And sometimes when more sorely tried than usual, we mutter to ourselves, "If he doesn't shut up, he won't get anything." Such thoughts are very wicked and come only from the depraved nature which librarians alone possess. Or, worst of all, when someone says, "My I wish I were a librarian; you have it so easy; nothing to do but read books all day", we think we know what they are thinking and we are very sensitive on the subject, having looked at the cartoons in the New Yorker also. We are afraid they think of us as impractical fuss-budgets and fuddy-duddied of the first order, or dear, sweet creatures, who could not cope with the world in a practical profession, and hence who retired into the monastic seclusion of a library there to sit among the dust and book-worms and dream romantic dreams of distant ages. There is not much we can doabout it. So we sigh resignedly, take another glance at the diplomas from college and library school which cost us dear in time and money, remember the words of wisdom which our professors of library science gave us about the unappreciativeness of the world which ~~did~~ not want us to attempt to change them by sweet reasonableness from crass Philistines to eager intellectuals, and hurry off to the next job.

But, as I say, these are passing moods, trifling surface irritations, induced by lack of proper food and sleep, sacrificed to read some of the books we see others enjoying. Fundamentally we love all the members of the foundation family, as enumerated at the beginning, and ^{being} we are proud to make what contribution we may to its well-

THE MELANCHOLY BOOK OF OUR LEARNED E.J. COOK

Listen my friends and you shall hear
Of the trials and troubles of our learned seer.
'Twas the 21st of September, in twenty-four
He led his bride through the church door,
And to the Sem he came that year
To start upon his great career.

The years went by, and the wonder grew
And friends all marvelled at what he knew.
In '27 his honors rise,
With the B.D., and then the Greek prize.
That was not all; there was the reward
The Thompson Fellowship to study abroad.

The world he shook,
This man named Cook

This man named Cook
His wife he took
And straight to Oxford he did flit,
Returning soon with a B.Litt.

He took a church outside this town
And was a preacher of great renown.
Soon things began to be a bore;
He thought he ought to learn some more.

Back to the Sem he came one day
And used his brains in the usual way
The Degree of being "Phenomenonly Dumb"
Upon his shoulders soon did come.

Two D.D.'s he also won,
A Dashing Dog, a lengthy one,
A Daughter Dear
Who brought him cheer.

The P.E. Church then pulled him in
And helped to win his friends from sin.
So very good did he behave
That soon a change he did but crave.

All these years on Greek he spent
And labored in New Testament.
He was so good, and never cross
He soon was made our Library "Boss."

For ten long years he did reign
The Library routine to maintain,
But every morning he still complains:
"I have to work with FOUR Old Dames!"

In Library work he became an ace
Moving books from place to place.
When its time for him to leave
All us "Gals" will surely grieve.

On the side he has a farm;
Wields the hoe with his strong arm.
But this, we'll say, he makes the root
Bear the most delicious fruit.

Displeasure does his wife show
When he wears his farm chapeau;
And when he's in his old brown suit
With holes in the knees, he's sure a beaut!
We wish we'd give'n him that "New Look"
Instead of this too scholarly book.

Now he's leaving for a rival school
Where all his pupils he'll overrule
We hope that he will not forget
All Hartford friends that he has met.

To Mrs Cook we all proclaim
She is a most superior dame.
And this we want to make quite plain
O'er her domain she sure does reign.

There's many a slip twixt the cup and the lip
And this we hope will fit the hip!
And can be worn on many a trip.

We trust that this will make you laff,
With many good wishes, the Library Staff.

This was written at the time of Dr Cook's resignation from the Faculty of the
Hartford Seminary Foundation to become Professor at Berkeley Divinity School in
New Haven.

E. de W. Root

1948

BERNICE J. RICHMOND was a graduate of HSRE in the Class of 1930 and was doing Religious Work in one of the churches in Albany when she wanted to change her profession. Alice Richardson was retiring in 1936 and so Bunnie Richmond came to see Dr Thayer to inquire if there was a possible opening for her, as she was an authority in Religious Education.. She then became an Assistant in the Religious Education department of the Library. She was happy in her work as many of her HSRE friends were working in Hartford and near-by towns. She was assistant from 1936-1943 and then was Head of Circulation and Religious Education work until 1959. She catalogued Religious Education books, and did all reference work pertaining to that department. She lived off campus but after a few years she lived on the third floor of Prof Spinka's house. Many times I had lunch or evening parties at the home of the Spinkas. She served under 5 librarians, Thayer (Emeritus - 1944), Cook, 1938-1948; Gleason, 1948-1954; Sheppard, 1954-1957 and Hadidian 1958-1966. She did not get on very well with Hadidian and finally left and worked for a while in the Seminary bookstore which she liked. She finally left the HSF and became a librarian at Stonehill College, somewhere near Brocton, her home town. She is very happy here.

While I was in Florida in 1947 she wrote me much news about the Seminary. "There was a luncheon party for Miss Baxter who was supposed to sail on the 5th. It was postponed until the 8th. Helen Edick was to stay in her apartment. Miss Baxter discarded her slacks, her leather jacket and her comfortable shoes. She was asked what she would do when she had to board a camel in Cairo and she replied that she would get out a voluminous garment, summery and flowing, for just such an emergency. I just copied her book for the publisher and I nearly went into a decline over that. She has no idea when she is going, where she is going or when she is returning. Don Purdy's engagement is in the paper and Mrs Gates is going to Avery for a month and then driving to Florida. Dr Purdy's classes are enormous and babies are arriving at Hogner ! A section is turned into a nursery. Between squalling of infants and Mrs Zienba's organ playing at midnight. Life is tempestuous for the bachelor who wants

to study. Eva Schwarz fell on the ice in New York and broke her arm. Spinka's have a new sink!"

About Miss Baxter's trip mentioned in Bunnie's letter: She spent five months from February through June on sabbatical leave, visiting Egypt, Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, Greece and Italy and looking in on Hartford friends and former students. She pursued archaeological studies through two months at the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem, and made many speaking engagements at Beirut and Istanbul.

July 29/64 Bunnie wrote about her work. The College has a summer school that meets at night. The library is open every night until 9 P.M. and this was her night to work. She was surprised to learn that the Bradleys were going to Thailand for two years. She visited Eva Schwarz in New York and went to the opera. Eva spent a week end with Bunnie in Boston and took the historic tour of Boston. They went to Tanglewood and on the way ran into Art Williams at a Howard Johnson's. "I am glad the Seminary is going to publish your Macdonald book. It is certainly keeping you busy on that. I was glad to hear that John Breckinridge had been promoted to the Registrar's office. He is a fine chap and will do a good job working with students. Our library is beautiful - very new with wall-to-wall carpets in the two Reference rooms - The whole building is given over to the library."

3/21/65 "Quite a large staff you have, but you didn't mention the periodicals. Who takes care of them? As I remember it was quite a sizable collection. Cataloguing the Arabic books and re-cataloguing the Hymnology books sounds familiar. Seems to me that has been going on for twenty years! Those poor old Hymnology books!. There are 1200 students at Stonehill but only 55,000 books and a much smaller staff than the HSF library. I work mainly in Circulation but occasionally I help in typing cards and help in the ordering and acquisition department. I just had the pleasure of cataloguing Al Gleason's "Descriptive Linguistics" and we also have his father's books. It is nostalgic to see these old book friends.. We use the LC classification.

Henry Allan Gleason was our third librarian. He received his Bachelor of Science Degree from New York College of Agriculture at Cornell, in 1938 and his Ph.D. from the HSF in 1946. He married Frances Horne , August 28, 1941. He came to the Seminary as Instructor in Phonetics and Indian Studies in 1947 and in February 19, 1948 became Assistant Professor and in 1948 succeeded Elmer J. Cook as Librarian and remained here until 1954. He was another librarian who was a student using the library when I was in charge of the desk work. He was inaugurated as Full Professor in November 1960. He was promoted by the Trustees and his promotion to take effect July 1, 1960. The service was at the Grace Lutheran Church at the corner of Woodland and Niles Streets, Hartford. Taking part in the service were Berkeley Cox, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, President Noah Gettany was in charge of the service.

For some years Frances was in charge of the Nursery School in Knight Hall. On their sabbatical they spent a year in India and brought back some lovely costumes and dolls. When he first came to the Seminary as Professor he brought with him a large collection of mosses which he kept in the off-campus eating room - formerly Prof Randall's Phonetic laboratory and now the Pratt room..

While he was librarian many of his years were spent in shifting the Arabic books from one room to make room for Archives and shifting the Archives to make room for the Reformation Seminar Room and back and forth to the Tower. All the Arabic Catalogue drawers were carted down to the Rider Godfrey Library in Middletown to have micro-cards made. The seminary scrap books were sent to New Haven to be photostated. Moving books from wet spots was another item of importance. In one of the hurricanes in 1953 the water ran down into the library sewers outside the basement windows of the stack Twenty five students performed as a bucket chain dipping out the water in pails, passing the pail to next student who passed it to the next etc and then poured out into the yard. A suction pump was also used. We have a picture of Gleason, barefooted, wading through the water in the basement which barely missed the bottoms of the over-sized Old Books shelved there.

When Dr Cook became Librarian he thought it more important that I do more reference work, Arabic and Archives, then routine desk work. I was then made reference Librarian until 1950 when I was in charge of the Special Collections, 1951- and Archives and Arabic cataloguer. In 1951 Ford Battles became Assistant Librarian. Mrs Mellander was part time assistant in the Periodical Department.

Edward Lee Sheppard became the fourth librarian, 1954-1957. He was the first trained librarian we had, and we thought at last we would have a full-time librarian. The other librarians were also professors in the seminary. We had trouble with him as he maintained that the library did not need any additional rooms or building. Mr Gleason had worked out a plan for enlarging the library which seemed good to us, but Mr Sheppard thought we could make more room by discarding many of our books. He proceeded to discard a large number of books, throwing them out or burning them in the out-doors incinerator. . The easiest way to improve the crowded shelves was to throw away the books, even first editions. As an illustration we had two editions of an English History: a 6 volume set dated in 1800, not illustrated, and a 12 volume history published in 1700s, illustrated, Which did he discard? The 1700 edition, of course! He said that first editions were not as valuable as second editions. When the faculty learned that he was throwing out books, he was reprimanded. His answer was: "I am only discarding cook books!".

In trying to make room in the History section of the library stack Mr Gleason placed a number of these books dated 1700 and 1800 in a basement room for safe keeping. In 1955 a second hand book dealer came to the library and many books were sold to him. He went down to this basement room and took quite a few of these history books. I caught him putting into cartons the German "Deutsche Verzeichnis" which the librarian (Mr Sheppard) offered him for sale. This was the only German Bibliography that we had and a very important set. I told Mr Sheppard how important it was and he, most grudgingly, told the dealer that he could not have it

Dikran Y. Hadidian, our fifth Librarian, was a graduate of the Seminary in 1948. He enrolled in the Hartford School of Religious Education where he met his future wife, Jean Root Wackerbarth. She proved to be another "distant" relative of mine, on the Root side. They both graduated from that school ~~in~~ and in 1950 he received his Master of Sacred Theology degree. He then went to Harvard to work on his Doctoral degree and was there from 1955-1957. He became Librarian at Case Memorial Library in 1957, and remained here ten years. During the summers he went to Columbia University to study Library Science, receiving his Master of Science from Columbia University, School of Library Service in 1960, after two years of part-time study.

Many of the modern changes in the library were done during his ten years. He was another Seminary graduate who used the library as a student and I was in charge of the Circulation desk and gave him the library rules. Now he was my boss and gave me the library rules! The catalogue cases were moved several times before they finally reached the present location. A bibliography section was opened up in back of these cases, and a new desk in the circulation room. The exhibition case that was in the Reading Room by the fire-place was placed in the outside hall and proper lighting was installed in the case. Before the "browsing room" at the fire-place end of the Reading Room was arranged Dr Barstow had given to the Library two handsome leather chairs. These proved to be good places for the students to relax and go to sleep over a dull reserve book he was required to read. Dikran put in their places more chairs, round reading tables and floor lamps.

He often had the library staff over to his house in the evening and various games were played. I learned the new way of playing Chinese checkers at one of these parties but I never was good at it and to this day have almost forgotten the rules. The Foundation Families often had their annual Memorial Day "cook out" on the land between Tyler and Thompson Halls and the Faculty houses on Girard Avenue. Outdoor games were played and the old members sat around and watched the children having fun.

To Dikran Y. Hadidian - On his Sabbatical and trip to
his home town in the Lebanon

All of us here
Shed a wee tear;
Dikran Hadidian
Is off to the Lebanon
On his Sabbatical year.

Let' s give a cheer
The day is now near
Our scholarly Don
Is off to the Lebanon
As part of his library career!

His camera'll be clicking;
His scenes he'll be picking,
In his meanderin'
Calm as a mandarin
Sipping his tea!

Wow, he's a rarity
In his society
With the variety of his esprit.
He's no amazon
But a great paragon
We all agree!

While he's away
Learned as Rabelais
We will work on,
Dikran Hadidian,
And ne'er from our desks
Will we stray.

And when you return
From your long sojourn
We'll make a great fuss
If you don't give to us
That detailed account
For which we all yearn.

Here's all that is fine for you
Books and a good trip for you,
Dikran Hadidian,
Off to the Lebanon.
So here's an adieu for you
From your library crew.

Written by E. de W. Root with apologies to "Barney McGee" in More Songs from Vagabondia, by Bliss Carman, p.22

Duncan Brockway, the present Librarian, has been acting librarian since 1966 and was appointed Librarian in 1967. Before this date he was acquisition librarian and cataloguer of the 16th and 17th century books. In 1960-1961 the Librarian, Dikran Y.H. Adidian, had received a grant of \$1500 from the Association of College and Research Libraries, for the purpose of preparing a catalogue of these items in the Library's unique Rare Book collection of over 18,000 volumes.

Mr Brockway received his B.A. at St John's College in Annapolis, Maryland in 1953 and studied at Harvard Divinity School before receiving his B.D. from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1956. From Rutgers Graduate School of Library Service he received his M.L.S. in 1960. An ordained minister of the United Presbyterian Church he is a member of the Presbytery of the Connecticut Valley. He has worked in the libraries of the Harvard Divinity School, the University of New Hampshire and Princeton Theological Seminary. He is married, has four children and lives in West Hartland with his hens, rabbits, goats, which he milks, cats and dogs. His wife is a clever artist and when she isn't caring for the children, feeding the animals, and looking after her husband, she is painting beautiful landscapes, portraits etc.

HEAD CATALOGUERS

Irene Earll came as Head Cataloguer after Agnes Armstrong died. She had good references and was a hard worker but some of her methods of work were a little unusual. In the old days we had paper book labels with the first letter of the classification printed on them. The call numbers on the catalog cards were not typed but printed in ink, by hand. If a mistake was made in the call number or if the number was too long for one label she pasted one or two labels on the cards. One of the greatest troubles we had was her habit of re-classifying a book and neglecting to put the corrected number on the catalog and shelf list cards, and sometimes not putting it on the books.. Dr Thayer made me check on some of her work to see if the call numbers agreed with the books Miss Richardson and Miss Earll were retired at the same time. According to the age law for retirement Miss Richardson was not of retirement age and could have remained longer. She was a little resentful of the law but it was thought best that they both retire at the same time.

She had an old Ford and one Sunday afternoon she took Mother, myself and Miss Richardson for a ride. Will I ever forget that ride. We went up Avon Mountain at a snail's pace - The road was not finished and the workmen stared at us and we almost got stuck half way up. Then she thought she wanted to go to Newgate Prison but we discouraged her in that. We drove from Tarriffville over the two bridges around the curves and we thought we were going over the bridge when she attempted to make a sharp turn. I grabbed her arm. She didn't know how close we were to a catastrophe.

Helen Uhrich left after one year's work. The Foundation offered her an increase in salary if she would stay on, but she refused it and went to Yale Divinity School in New Haven. She became an important officer in the Association of Theological Seminary Librarians.

We still correspond at Christmas time.

Frances Nelson was Head Cataloger, 1938-1942. She was also Assistant Librarian and Head Cataloger 1939-1940 and Administrative Assistant and Cataloger, 1940-1942. She worked on the famous Hymnology catalog as well as the Turkish catalog. Because of her large number of new books to be cataloged she could not finish the Hymnology catalog. She married a Hartford Theological Seminary graduate but continued her library work in another place.

Jean Meyer was a bouncing young energetic individual. Her laundry box from home was always filled with cake or cookies and we were all ready for a cup of tea to help Jean eat up the "goodies." In 1945 she went to Corvallis, Oregon, and later married a cataloger at the Library of Congress...

The next Head Cataloger, under Elmer J. Cook, Librarian, was Eleanor Lucas who came in 1945 and staid three years. She and her mother lived on Kenyon Street and Mother and I played bridge together quite often. Mrs Lucas had a cousin who was one of the hostesses at the houses in Williamsburg, Virginia. Eleanor had a very bad scar on her face from a burn - perhaps in her childhood. She left after three years, to take a position as cataloger at the University of Florida in Gainesville. I planned to look her up in 1964 when I was driving home from Florida. She was not feeling well and suggested that I stop on my way home at her sister's house in Marion, Georgia. I did not stop as I was driving home alone and I wanted to get home as soon as possible. I know her mother died some time ago.

Dorothy Helen Wolcott was a graduate of the Hartford Theological Seminary in the class of 1925. She had been teaching Bible at Mt Holyoke and wanted to change her profession. She came to the library staff as Head Cataloger in 1948 and remained until 1957. In May 1954 she acted as "interim" librarian until a new one was appointed. This was the appointment of Edward Lee Sheppard as Librarian.. "Woolie" taught a few classes in the HSF as well as cataloging. She finally moved to California and joined the other retired missionaries in Claremont. She hasn't been very well.

E. Janet Lowe worked as Head Cataloger from 1957-1960. She was a very busy cataloger. (See Dikran Hadidian's library report for 1958-1959, p.) Daphne Kenway came to help Janet Lowe catalog and it was hoped that she would be able to finish cataloging all the old books that hadn't been done for a long while. She was to catalog the old hymnology books. She was here for one year when she met a tragic death. She lived in a small room on the third floor of a house on Warrenton Avenue. She was quite depressed and under the care of a doctor. I visited her several times in her room. There was a question as to whether she committed suicide with an over dose of sleeping tablets or died of a heart attack.

Rudolph Mach came in 1956 as Islamic Bibliographer, to help in cataloging the Arabic books. He also worked on the Arabic manuscripts that were not cataloged by Prof William Madison Randall, for his Ph.D. thesis, or by Harold Smith. Some of these manuscripts were incomplete, with no beginning or end. Some of these were in brown manila covers, and piled up so high in the steel cabinets that when the doors were opened they were apt to fall down on the floor. This happened when one of the secretaries opened the doors by mistake and down fell all the manuscripts on the top shelf. I spent quite some time counting lines on the page, measuring size of page and size of printing, and looking at the key Arabic word at the bottom of the page and was able to piece together several missing pages. Mach took some of the uncataloged Arabic manuscripts back to Princeton for identification. We had a disagreement over this and he was furious and tore up the sheet with my directions on it. He said he would only take orders from the librarian - Mr Sheppard.

Warren French was our first male cataloguer. He received his B.A. from the University of New Hampshire and M.S. from Syracuse University School of Library Service. He had been Reference Librarian at Ohio State University. He and his wife lived on Trenton Street. She painted some very pretty note paper in water

color and when the HSF had a hobby show at the Faculty-Student banquet in the Synagogue's auditorium she and I put some of our pictures on exhibit. They took one of my kittens, Charlie, brother of my Andy but Charlie was quite unfriendly and would not go out to play with other cats. (Incidentally my Andy was named for Prince Andrew who was born just before Andy came into the world. Also Dikran Hadidian's youngest child, Andrew, was named for my cat!!!) Warren French left after two years and took a position at Massachusetts Agricultural College Library in Amherst, and bought a home in the northern section of Northampton.

The last cataloguer, in my regime, was Archer Jackson, wife of the Librarian of the Hartford Public Library. At first she worked half a day because her daughter, at home, was going to school. She came in 1963 and that was the year when Clare Boulter joined the staff. We also had the largest staff, to my knowledge, excluding student help. Besides the librarian, Dikran Hadidian, we had the following cataloguers: I did the Arabic books; Archer Jackson was Head Cataloguer; Clare Boulter, German books; Dora Kondakjian typed cards; Winifred Dorschug catalogued; Margaret Buckland also typed cards. In serials and circulation were Susanne Hertel, Catherine Knuttel; and Acquisitions: Nancy Winthrop, Richard N. Pierce and Frederika Wilkinson. The Archivist was Mary Jane Carpenter.

The prize story is that told by Dora Kondakjian. She had been helping Prof Battles compile data for his book on Calvin. At the same time she was working in a computer's office in the city. She was telling one of the workers about the work she was doing on Calvin. The girls remarked: "Why doesn't he do it himself?" Dora said: "He's been dead 400 years!"

The year Warren French came, 1961, another trained librarian came on the staff: Mary Hawley received her B.A. from Park College, her M.A. from Syracuse University and M.S. from Columbia School of Library Science. She had been a teacher and staff member of the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. She was in charge of the serials and assistant in the cataloguing department.



Clare Boulter



Wedding of Clare Boulter and
Christopher Baines.

Trinity Church, Hartford, Conn.

Mrs Ford Battles and Elizabeth Root

"attendants". Minister - Kingsland Van Winkle

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CLARE BOULTER

Dr Ford Battles met Clare in Germany when he was on a sabbatical year and recommended her to Dikran Hadidian, our Librarian, as a possible cataloguer for the German books. She was an English girl from the little town of Burford. Her father was an artist and designed the little church there. She had been an interpreter during the second World War and did much in translating some of the German propaganda. She came to the Library in 1963 and lived with me. She was a most interesting addition to my "family" and loved my two cats, Mother Tammie, and fat son, Andy. She had a small English car that she kept in my driveway.

She had many interesting stories to tell of her work during the war. We were watching TV one night looking at the re-runs of various historical events. One was that of the spy trials in Germany. She suddenly said: "Oh, I was instrumental in producing the exact written proof that the British were trying to get. Clare was reading through some documents for translation when she came across the exact documents wanted. Soon after the man was tried and executed.

She had a blind friend, Roy De Groot, who lived in New York, with a seeing eye dog. He was compiling a cook book and Clare was helping him to edit it. She made several trips to New York to help him and some of her experiences were quite amusing. On the invitation of a friend in Massachusetts to come up there on a week end for the night, she started out in her car from New York. In her car was Mr De Groot, who was quite large and plump, on the back seat, with his dog, and his secretary on the front seat to help Clare read the road directions. They missed the right exit from Route 7 and landed on the Massachusetts turnpike on the way to Springfield. They were headed for a small place in Western Mass. They went past the Stockbridge Exit and landed in Springfield. Came down to Hartford, and the right route to her friend's house. When she came to Hartford she wanted me to meet Roy De Groot so as he had his dog I had to be sure that my cats were shut up in the cellar. As they were late their friend's lunch was delayed. She forgot that she had asked Clare for the night but I think they were placed there for the night.

Clare always took her lunch to the Library, packed in an old canvas bag. She said it was the kind that one took to the beach filled with the material children used for building sand castles. It was a queer looking bag but it would not be Clare's bag if it did not have a cucumber in it. It was always the main ingredient of her lunch. We always joked about that cucumber and it was the main feature in Gladys Jones' arrangement for Clare's fare-well party.

She left the library for a ~~home~~ ^{to Canada} visit and we all went down to the railroad station to see her off. ~~She took the train to Canada and sailed from Montreal for England.~~ She took with her some of Ignace Goldziher's letters to Dr Duncan Black Macdonald which she was translating into English. These letters were inserted in the book on D.B. Macdonald that I was compiling. We had a staff punch party at my house for Clare and her friends. She made the punch. I remember the large amount of crushed peaches, and various kinds of liquids that were the main ingredients of that punch. Peaches can be quite strong and the crowd did not drink it all up. After the main guests had left Dikran Hadidian, Ford Battles and a few of the remaining staff members loitered around and imbibed a little more. When I came ^{a guest of} to the Library the next morning I informed the staff that I finished up ~~the~~ punch at one gulp!! I was fooling but they never got over that remark. They kidded me about it for many days.

One day Clare and I were standing up in the kitchen, leaning on the counters at opposite ends of the room, as we usually did when ~~we were when~~ Clare was conducting some food specialty, when she suddenly said: "I'm going to be married." Just like that, and was I surprised.. She was not even going to change the letters in her name - C.B. She was to marry Christopher Baines. I said: "Change the name and not the letter, change for the worse and not the better!". Will I ever forget the preparation for that wedding. Christopher was in England (I mean Aberdeen) and wasn't arriving in the United States until a few days before the wedding date. A Saturday and a Sunday came when offices were closed. Clare had to make plans,

for the wedding; appointments for the blood test; get the ring, buy her wedding dress. She asked the store to hold the dress until Christopher saw it and make him think he had picked it out. He arrived in Hartford just in time for the blood test, before the office closed. Then they got the license and Christopher approved of the dress. They were married at the chancel of Trinity Church by the minister there, ~~Rev.~~ the Rev. Kingsland Van Winkle, and her only attendant was Marion Battles. I was there, too, representing the home influence and that of the library. They planned to drive up to New Hampshire immediately. We were about ready to say good-bye when suddenly, it being a very hot day, they suggested that we all go to Arthur's Drug store for an ice-cream soda. We went and sat in a booth and we reported that the wedding reception was held in Arthur's Drug Store! That reception was the talk of the Seminary!. Later they went to Colorado and Clare brought me a round black tray with a huge Black Grizzly bear on it. Clare was quite impressed by my story of having been bitten by a bear in Roger Williams Park in Providence, when I was ten years old. While I was on my vacation they returned from Colorado and spent a few days in my house.

We miss her very much and are still hoping she'll return for a visit.

After leaving Hartford Clare went to Aberdeen where Christopher was working before he was married. She wrote in November 1964: "It sounds to me as though looking for lost books in the Richardson Room was rather a thankless task, but I wish all concerned luck. I hope I am not under suspicion for carrying off any Lutherana! I was glad to get bits of news about the library because I still have a great affection for the place. And how is your own book getting on? It sounds as though you weren't getting much help from the Seminary people which I consider rather mean. Is Charlie Russ still being unconstructively helpful?

Again, Oct 17, 1965: "It is too bad that you are not getting a little support for your magnum opus from anyone in the seminary. They obviously haven't had the imagination to realize how much work you have been putting into it but that is no excuse for not doing their bit. I quite see that you feel like giving it up but it

is a hard decision to make to many hours of toil. What do you suppose would happen if you did threaten to do it?" Oct 21, 1967: "You seem to be much in the limelight. I agree with Mr Brockway that you are an "unusual person" and I am very glad that your work at the HSF has been officially recognized at last. You certainly deserve it. Do let me know if any part of your magnum opus is available to the general public." Nov 16, 1969: "Apollo 11 has been in the news. At the moment it is Apollo 12... It wouldn't surprise me in the least to hear that Miss Root was one of the crew. The things you do and take over never cease to surprise me. Now it seems to be your Memoirs, amongst a host of other jobs that I never see. I hope to see that when it is finished and I refuse to believe your statement that it is not going to be amusing. Of course I am still hoping to see the Macdonald book which I know is amusing."

In a letter in 1967 Clare said that Marion Battles sent her a clipping from the New York Times about some imported meat for Mr De Groot which was impounded at Kennedy Airport. Apparently the International Gourmet Society went out in style to inspect it and ended having a picnic of the meat in the Airport sheds.

At the library staff farewell picnic in my yard Gladys Jones fixed up a a center piece of a piece of an antler, a couple of cucumbers with faces and arms, leaning on the antlers and a some other idiotic features that were very funny. Clare kept it up in her room for a long time and finally after she left I had to throw it away. We gave her a suit-case with individual gifts in the suitcase. As she was crazy about corn - she was always buying ears of corn- I gave her a can of corn.

Anna Murtland was Head of Serials, 1946-1949. She was a graduate of Vassar College but because of an earlier illness she wanted something to keep her busy. Her sister was on the Woman's Board of the HSF and suggested to Elmer J. Cook that perhaps Anna would be of help in the library. She was a good worker at first but suddenly we noticed her, one day, looking up to the ceiling and going around in circles. She looked as though she were having a fit or an attack of epilepsy which we knew she did not have. When she had these spells her mind would not work but she would do what she was told to do but could not work out the problems by herself.. One day she told me that she had had a case of sleeping sickness that made her lose control of her eye muscles and she would look up to the ceiling. I noticed her walking up the street, on her way to her room on Farmington Avenue, head in the air, picking up her feet and so she did not fall over stones or curb stones. She was under the care of a physician. Finally she got so bad that she had to leave. She is now in Cuttingsville, Vermont and is getting along very well. She comes to Hartford to visit her sister and I always see her then., and sometimes she visits me at my home. After Anna left in 1949 we had no serials librarian. Dikran Hadidian and I took over that department for a year. Mrs Helen Mellander did part time work, 1950 to 1953. .

Myrtle Cline was our 6th Serials Librarian. She did not believe in keeping records for it was too much of a bother. We had trouble trying to figure out when the continuations started and what the source and price was. She used to do her laundry in the staff room and hang it up at the fireplace end of the Reading Room, over the radiators. I went into the Reading Room one Sunday and saw all her laundry over the radiator. I thought suppose the President came into the library what a shock he would have! In 1954 Mr Sheppard made Myrtle Cline Reference Librarian as well as Serials Librarian. In the summer of 1956 while Mr Sheppard was on vacation, Miss Cline re-located all the Reference books in the Reading Room and those in the stack without Mr Sheppard's permission... She left in 1958.

Librarians are supposed to know where every book is located and the answers to all the questions. These answers must be found the minute they are wanted, but sometimes a few days are given if the question requires research. It does not matter if the book is hidden, lost or secreted by a student who has to use it for Miss Baxter's card files or for a paper long over due. There was a time when the librarian thought of discarding the catalog drawers and placing me on a stool in the corner and I would call out the number of the book wanted. Since the books have been shifted many times and many of them re-classified according to the Library of Congress Classification, my reputation is at stake.

I had reference questions by telephone and by correspondence from members of the Friday Club, the Thursday Club, Music Club, High Schools, Children's Museum and Historical Societies in the country. Old people have wanted to come and look at an old Bible they remembered seeing in their home when they were little. An 88 year old woman remembered sitting on a couch study looking at a 100 year old Bible with pictures of Lot's wife. She wondered if we had it and could she look at it again? One student was looking through the periodical index one day and when he was asked if he wanted any help he said: "I'm looking for a face smile which I saw in a magazine." He meant a "facsimile." In 1958 an Armenian from California wanted to examine a cuneiform tablet which an Armenian saw in 1900.

A research worker will be asked one question which later proves entirely different. My mother, who was one of the first children's librarians, always told me to keep digging at a question until all details were found and not to be satisfied with the first solution. Consequently when asked a question I would appear from the stacks with armfuls of books. There are many weird questions that are asked. The prime question for a theological library was: "Do you know whether your library has a Bible, and if so, where is it classified?" Another will ask for a book by a certain author and later find it was by some one else but with the same title. Sometimes people remember the book by color and that it was "on the floor below." Prof E.E.S. Johnson wanted to locate a book given to A.C. Thompson by Ziegler with Ziegler's

autograph in it. He came across it in the stacks about twenty years ago but did not remember the author or title. Several requests came to me from Prof Johnson on various subjects: He wanted the name of the ship on which Dr Hartranft sailed for Europe, March 14, 1902. It was the Preterea. He visited the Archives in March 1953 and helped to identify some of the Seminary portraits. He said that the Beck Collection of Lutherana was purchased in 1882 by Hartranft and paid for by Newton Case.. He said that all material on living alumni should be in the Alumni Office and. Archives to contain only material on deceased alumni.. In October 1953 he wanted to know if we had Hartranft's letter to the Trustees accepting the Waldo Professorship, in 1871.

Once Dr Potter wanted to use a quotation in a speech he was giving at his home that night. He knew the author and that was all. That night he reported that Miss Root went to the very volume of a three volume work, and page, and found his quotation. There have been many quotations that I have not been able to locate. One example is "How many embalmed mummies in Egypt over a period of 4,700 years. Is it 731 million?"

I went to a library meeting and the chief speaker described various types of librarians and many of these can be applied thus: There is the police type who stands guard over the books; The baby sitter type who grabs all the books and sits on them; the Card player type who sits at the desk and sorts cards all day. (This gives rise to the desire of young people to become librarians - There is nothing to do but sit, read and play cards!) Tell-it-to-the Marines librarian; Stickler for rules; Housekeeper who doesn't want the exhibits handled; the Floorwalker Executive; the Storage Warehouse librarian who puts a pile of books on her desk and makes the person take the top one, whether he wants it or not. He remarks to the question: "How are you today?" with "Just fine: all the books are in but one and I am after that one." The Self-improvement Society librarian who says: "This book is good for Johnnie."; the Book store variety: "I don't know anything about this book but it sounds good." Finally the Bibliophile librarian who is more

interested in preserving the book than allowing it to circulate.

One recent question over the telephone was: "Do I know of any library in the city that has an original letter from Paul." I've had letters addressed to the Hartford Cemetery, "The Hartford Female Seminary" and inquiries on the history of the Seminary and requests for Xerox copies of some of the manuscript letters in the A.C.Thompson Collection. Many scholars did research on Jonathan Edwards, Gideon Hawley, Joseph Bellamy, Asahel Nettleton and A.C.Thompson.

A young cousin of mine said to his mother: "I know why Cousin Betsey works in the Cemetery. She is always looking up dead people." (He refers to my interest in genealogy.)

Miss Ferriday who lives in the Bellamy House in Bethlehem wanted information on Joseph Bellamy. There was to be a tour of old houses on "Joseph Bellamy Day" and she wanted to borrow some of the original Bellamy letters. These letters still in the scrap books were loaned under the care of one of our graduate students, Wesley Ewert. In September 1957 these letters were micro-filmed.

Princeton University wanted a photostat of the Thomas Jefferson letter in the Archives and a Presbyterian minister from Schenectady, N.Y. came to see the Nettleton Collection which, at that time, was in the present Pratt room, with the heating pipes under the ceiling. He was greatly impressed but horrified at the pipes. He wanted to borrow Birney's thesis on Nettleton and was disappointed that it was not published. Miss Leah Tayler, daughter of Graham Tayler, came from Chicago to consult her father's letters. She looked over the Faculty minutes, trustee minutes and letters in the A.C.Thompson manuscript volumes.

In January 1953 started research on the African Slave mutiny on board ship. The mutineers eventually found their way to Farmington and were taken in by local families. In time they went back to Liberia. This was the Amistad Affair and the start of the American Colonization Society. In 1953 Mr George Shepherson of Edinburgh wanted information regarding a book by J.Beeth on Africa for the African

in Nyasaland, 1897. This book was borrowed from Alfred University Library and a copy was sent to Mr Shepherson. In June 1953 the library received 131 books of Psalm tunes in manuscript form, by George Victor Spencer of Guilford, Connecticut, a gift from Mrs John R. Hart of Norwich, a niece of Mr Spencer.

Loaned to the Connecticut Historical Society for identification an oil portrait of a little girl in a "Kate Greenaway" costume. Prof Johnson thought it was from the Waldo Estate and Mr Harlow, librarian of the Historical Society thought it was painted by Mr Waldo. Mr George Calhoun of Coventry, Connecticut wrote a Journal of Agency, showing his visit to the Waldo family which resulted in the first legacy to the Seminary. 88 sermons preached by George Calhoun during 1818-1846 were received by the Archives in August 1953. Also received in July 1953 the minutes of the Hale Donation Library, 1804-1926. Honorable Jesse Root (my ancestor) was the President of the Board of Trustees of this Library. Henry Gray wanted the poem about Doomsday and Abraham Davenport. At the Connecticut Assembly meeting in 1840 members were told to go home as the world was coming to an end. Abraham Davenport refused to go home and said he was staying.

There were reference questions on Chinese Buddhist Art; American Institute wanted information on Arabic books dealing with the care and raising of flowers. Mr Irving Lowens of Washington, D.C., came to inspect the Warrington Hymnology Collection in Sept 1951 and found many valuable books of American hymns before 1810. A letter was written to the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester for the pamphlet: Warrington - An account of an injustice. It was received and a copy of its contents was made. There were requests for material on "Chinese Students in America" and many of these students were received in the Bartlett family on Collins Street and some were taught by Mary Bartlett who later became Mrs Duncan Black Macdonald. Trinity College Librarian reported that they have manuscripts pertaining to the Bartlett and Macdonald families. Professor Goldman of Princeton University wanted information in regard to correspondence between Dean Jacobus

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and Professor Samuel Dickey of Lincoln University on the lynching of Zachariah Walker, August 1911. Could not locate any material and contacted Dean Jacobus' son who knew nothing about it.

In Augustus C. Thompson's letters some interesting correspondence was found on Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Governor Caleb Strong. This portrait was in the possession of A.C. Thompson whose first wife was the grand-daughter of Gov. Caleb Strong.

In June 1953 Mr Charles B. Eddy gave a large collection of Greek and Roman Law books. Also there were two black binders containing "Introduction to the Private Law of Ancient Greece".

A request from the Bookstore for Hall-Qualifications for ministerial power. This was published by the Hartford Seminary Press in 1895 and three copies of this were found in the basement storage room (present Book-store) and turned over to Mrs Augur.

On June 30, 1953 Prof Steggerda^{estate came} sent to the Archives two steel filing cases and four cardboard filing cases of his manuscript material. On the same day we received 3 boxes of Kingsley Birge's Hekhtashi material.

Received through Dr Stafford a folder of "Reminiscences of Harrison Hale Schaff" which are of historical interest.

It was April 19, 1954 that Dr Calverley asked me to write the Life of Dr Duncan Black Macdonald. It was finally finished in 1967, xeroxed and in the Archives.

Miss Baxter wanted to know the history of the HSF seal and why the seven branched candlestick.

Reference and Archival Work done, June 1952 -

- June 3, 1952 Listed Arabic books in Dr Calverley's room. Brought KSM Theses list up-to-date
- Ordered Foundation Picture for Archives. Bill came to me. Copied article in "Life and Work" April 1952, on Dr Macnicol, who died Feb 15, 1952
- Checked in slides from Hodeus Estate - 106 on China.
- June 10/52 Read Arabic shelves and found many missing.
- Mixister from Schenectady came to look over the Nettleton manuscripts. Greatly impressed but distressed over the room where they were housed. (Present Pratt Room, with its heating pipes.)
- June 23/52 received letter from C.J. Ducasse regarding Macdonald's "Spook Collection"
- Sent him copy of HSF Bulletin, June 1946, containing DEM's autobiography.
- Aske wanted list of all alumni of KSM in Japan- also Japanese students from the other HSF schools.
- June 26/52 Because of heat the library closed at 3:15 P.M.
- June 27/52 Letter from P.E. Turner, of Springfield, Ill. regarding Warrington Collection.
- July 1952 acquired Guest book for Library.
- July 3 received letter with list of oriental books offered the library from W.H. Warrell. if library would pay transportation from Florida. Will take all books.
- Ordered a Steel File case from G. Fox Co., \$37.99. Get necrology together for publication and account of HSF Publications, for Bulletin.
- Sept 4/52 Student from Montreal University looked up material on Nettleton and C.G. Finney.
- Sept 5/52 Mrs Keeler wants ABCM missionary work in Turkey.
- Sept 15 Lowens wanted matter re. 1806-7 edition of "Easy Instructor"
- Sept 17 Prof Bailey to write article on Conditions in Egypt for the Muslim World.
- Sept 18 Miss Peck from Avery Museum wants Bibles for exhibit. Mrs Cheney wants Latin on Illus. Missal "respect our Intention"
- Request to buy Willoughby's "Soul of the Bantu" and could not find copy.
- Bookstore wanted "Hall-Qualifications for ministerial power". HSP 1895 Found 3 copies in basement and gave one to Mrs Augur.
- Sept 20/52 Locate pictures of present campus. Gave trowel to WCarter for laying the corner-stone of new apartment bldg (Barstow Hall). This trowel was used for the cornerstone of Mackenzie Hall, Nov 1, 1922
- Sept 22/52 Mr Kauffman wants KSM hood. What are the colors?
- Oct 1/52 Exhibit on Hist. of HSRE.
- Sept 29th "Bookstore now occupying the Coat Room. How much more room will they want? A separate building?
- Oct 13/52 Prof Spinka reported on the Brainard Manuscript which he says he gave to Dr Cook in 1945
- NOTE See that dates for Seminary faculty who have left are placed on the Plaque in the Chapel. Medallions for professors voted in 1947 to be paid through the A.L. Gillett Faculty Fund.
- Dec 29/52 Mr Lowens coming to take picture of E. Root and Lowens in Warrington Coll..
- Dec 31/52 Mrs Sebold wants record of Stegeman's passing NT course under Prof Nourse for Ph.D. Degree. Nourse sick at the time. No record on course ticket.
- Jan 8/53 started looking up material on Amisted Affair; African slave mutiny-found its way to Farmington. Educated there. Start of American Colonization Society - Samuel Mills. Turned over to Conn. Hist. Soc. an oil painting in "Kate Greeaway costume." Thought to be by Waldo, and belonged to the Waldo collection. Elmer Johnson thinks it is from Waldo Estate
- Feb 16 Mrs Louise C. Wade from Cambridge consulted Graham Taylor letters-Faculty minutes and Trustees minutes and letters in Thompson Collection. Two weeks before Leah Taylor, Graham Taylor's daughter consulted her father's letters.
- In Thompson letters found interesting correspondence re. Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Gov. Caleb Strong of Mass. This was in the possession of A.C. Thompson whose first wife was grand-daughter of Caleb Strong.

Work in the Archives Department and Reference Work - 1952-1953

Corrected Prof Ducasse' article on "Spook" Collection for Bulletin
Get guest book for research matters
Checked Prof Worrell's oriental books which library can have by paying transportation charges
Gathered all necrologies from 1928 for publication.
Wrote account of all HSF publications.
Received letter from Leah Taylor regarding her father's letters- Graham Taylor.
Worked on Lowens' notes for HSF Hymnal.
Student from Montreal University wanted material on the Finney and Nettleton controversy.
Children's Museum wanted Latin in an illuminated missal giving meaning of "respect own intention"- Difference between intending and doing a thing.
Request for purchase of Willoughby's "Soul of the Bantu" - No copies available.
Barstow Hall cornerstone - Sept 30, 1952. 2 P.M. Very few there. Gave Carter the T rowel used for cornerstone of first building on campus Nov 1, 1922. Was there a record of the Barstow Hall contents of cornerstone?
George Haddad started to help cataloging Arabic books, Sept 29, 1952 - Not very good.
Letter from John Stearns of Dartmouth College regarding Assyrian Reliefs of Ashurnazirpal II. Were there any Reliefs in the Selah Merrill Museum which we were going to have but did not get?
Mr and Mrs Lowens came to the Library for picture of the Warrington Collection for publicity material for his coming lecture at the new Lutheran Church on Woodland Street, under the Guild of Church Organists in December.
Find record of Stegeman's New Testament courses under Nourse and statement that he was enrolled as a Ph.D. student.
Loaned portrait of a girl in "Kate Greenaway" costume for identification, to CHS.
Dr Johnson thinks this was from the Waldo Estate and possibly by Waldo.
Mrs Louise Wade, from Cambridge, to consult the Graham Taylor letters in Archives.
Leah Taylor came and spoke in chapel and consulted her father's letters.
Mrs Fred Hartranft wanted to know if we had in the library a book by C.D. Hartranft on "The Weiss Family" of Penn. A friend was looking up her family in the State Library and found a book among a lot of Penn. books (10 vols) written by CD Hartranft. Could not locate.
Wrote Mrs Worrell about the pamphlets and off prints in her husband's library including Coptic material. Received Mar 25, 1953 18 red folders containing 470 items, 259 of them being Coptic.
Wesley Ewert interested in statement giving Jonathan Edwards own library.
Started HSF information cards of all alumni and faculty for main catalog; HTS alumni and faculty all done; KSM graduated 1935-1952; HSRE 1941-1944; Present HSF faculty done.
Check on Memorial Service for HSF Faculty as to which had been printed.
Received 8 pamphlets from Louis Massignon.
"Call" newspaper wanted information on Frank Buchman.
Wrote for Bulletin articles on Kingsley Birge, Pierce Butler, and list of all WS Pratt's printed and manuscript material in the Archives.
Received May 1953 books from the Hale Donation Library. Originally stored in the South Coventry Church and now moved to Storrs College.
Dr Gleason corresponded with LC on project of putting on micro-cards all the cards in the Arabic Collection.
Received from Dr Calverley 100 Arabic books and pamphlets on understanding that they will be bound and pamphlets in suitable covers.

March 1953 Interested in paper found regarding disposal of articles of J.B.Hosmer disposed by Roland Mather.

Request from Trinity College on Johan Frederick Berk or Bearcke. Taught in some Seminary on comparative religion and wrote material. One to the US from Holland in 1888. His son came later and became an MD. Married and his name was Gustaaf Harco. June 1, 1953 received 131 books of Psalm Tunes written by George Victor Spencer, a gift from his niece Mrs John R. Hart of Norwich, Conn. 36,304 tunes.

June 5, 1953 Placed in large card-board folder 3 pieces of Ethiopic MSS from Prof Bailey. Sheet of music-Parchment and picture of Burman woman from Mrs Peat and Betel Nut tree.

June 8/53 checked over hymn books given to library by Louise Brown April 6/53 in memory of her sister Olive Allen Robertson.

Received from Fourth Cong. Church books and manuscripts of W.W. Patton, minister of the Fourth Church for many years.

Some time in April unpacked boxes of music in the basement corridor at East End from Center Church. Notified Mr Lowens about these books.

June 19/53 received 2 black binders containing "Introduction to the Private Law of ancient Greece" manuscript by Charles B. Eddy.

June 30/53 received 3 steel filing cases containing Steggerda material; also 4 card-board filing letter boxes; 3 boxes of J.K. Birge Bekhtashi material-placed in Muslim World Office on top of MSS cases.

July 6/53 from Hale Donation Library Bound vol. of Minutes of Trustees, 1804-1926;

88 dated MSS sermons of George Albion Calhoun, 1818-1846 - 6 undated sermons- Copy of sermon by Nathaniel Emmons. Received box of books, Arabic and Urdu from Murray Titus.

July 7/53 from Office of HSRE. Box containing 5 books of Financial Reports, July 1, 1909 to June 30, 1927; 3 scrap books 1884-1947 (v.1 1884-1898; v.2 1898-1914; v.3 1914-1947).

1 picture of School for Christian Workers-Springfield; 4 long pictures of the School for Christian Workers-undated. Typewritten MS copy of Dean Stolz' book "The Church and Psychotherapy." Is this published?

On loan from Ellis Dana (M.A. 1929) 7 pamphlets written by him.

When return from vacation write Mary Walker thanking her for duplicate material of ABCFM and tell her about Rufus Anderson manuscript material.

Aug 31 returned from vacation and found scrap book material deposited in Archives from Public Relations Dept.

Rec. from Mrs W.E. Lawther, Bedford, N.H. 2 envelopes of MSS notes on Malay lang.

(Rec. May 14, 1951 MSS and printed material of John Smalley (1734-1820) from Mrs Dorothy Peck Skilton, Lakeside, Conn.)

Sept 1953 looking up genealogical data on Hannah White and Lemuel Humphrey in connection with material in Capen's desk, in Brockway's office.

Sept 25/53 Lowens answered my letter regarding old music books unpacked from box in Basement corridor. June 8/53. Wants books without title pages mailed him for identification.

Oct 2, 1953 received from Dr Stafford letter and historical reminiscences written by Harrison Hale Schaff, a lawyer in Boston-Valuable for future research writers.

Oct 2, 1953 Made interesting exhibit on men whose portraits are in Reading Room showing contribution to Seminary. 1. George A. Calhoun's Journal of Agency, showing visit to the Waldo family, the first legacy of the Seminary, and his connection with the Hale Donation Fund and its record book.

Oct 6/53 request for Microfilm of Randall's Ph.D. thesis.

Oct 8/53 2 more reminiscences of Harrison Hale Schaff. Thursday Club studying Africa.

Oct 12/53 Columbus Day. M.O. Thomas HTS 1923 back to spend year at KSM. Recognized him after 30 years.

Oct 13 2nd letter from George Shepperson of Scotland re. material on John Chilambue and the National Baptist Convention and work among negroes.

Oct 16 Request from Public Library on Chinese students in America-Yung Wing etc.

See Robinson-Senior returned students. LaFargue, T.E. China's first hundred, 1942.

H. Courant clipping Aug 6 and DeMacdonald's manuscript on his wife Mary Bartlett M.

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Oct 20/53 Dr Johnson visited Archives and wants to know if we have Hartranft's letter to Trustees accepting the Wlde Professorship, 1871, and to find the book in the stacks with Ziegler's autograph. Says the library Archives has a picture of Ellsworth and Tyler's houses in East Windsor Hill.

Mr Engly of Trinity College Library reports that Watkinson Library does have Manuscript material, mostly genealogical, of the Bartlett and Macdonald families. Note for Dr Johnson: Wouldn't book with Ziegler's autograph be listed in the Thompson books or wasn't there a list of his library. Did ACT get book when in Germany, 1838-1839. Does he know where the agreement was between WSpratt and J. Warrington.

Second exhibit, 1953-1954 on Asahel Nettleton.

Oct 23, 1953 Letter from Library of Congress wanting information on Armenian Collection

Oct 30/53 Two more notes from Harrison Schaff: Note on Luxembourg; and Their Grandfathers were hanged.

Nov 4 Two more notes: Thanks that Pershing got from Calvin Coolidge; and Note on Serbia.

Letter from Shepperson re. Bibliography of Joseph Booth in "Africa for the Africans in Nyasaland, 1897.. Copy in Alfred University Library and sent for copy to have it photostated.

Nov 12/53 Exhibit at the Hartford National Bank on Martin Luther, in connection with the movie coming to Strand Theater Nov 18.

Nov 16. 3rd exhibit at Library. - Martin Luther

Nov 23 3 more items from H. Schaff

1954 Rudolph Mach started to catalogue the Arabic books.

Mar 5/54 Letter from Ruth Messenger on printing of one of Prof Pratt's manuscripts and wanted a picture. Sent picture which was returned July 26/54

April 24/54 Prof Calverley asked me to write the life of D.B. Macdonald. I was over- come. It will be a stupendous task. Suggested inserting announcement in the Muslim World, N.Y. Times Literary Supplement, London Times Literary Supplement and in the Saturday Review of Literature

May 6/54 Dr Gleason told me pf plans for summer work; Mach to help move Archives into Islamic class room- Hope new cases will be accepted on budget. Muslim World material moved to Miss Pabst's office. Eventually stacks will be placed in the Muslim World Office where the Turkish books will be moved from the stacks and out on these shelves. Miss Wolcott to be "interim" librarian until new librarian is appointed

July 7/54 took Arabic Catalogue cards to F. Rider, Godfrey Library in Middletown for micro-cards. M. Khan at U of Mich. Library planning to come to the Sem. Library to examine the Arabic manuscripts. Wrote W. Carter and said he was planning to come July 29th but I suggested he come before that date as library is closed on Saturday and I am leaving for my vacation.

July 28. 6 cases of Cole Metal drawers received, unpacked and placed in the hall. To go into Islamic Class room. Two cases for oversized material.

Aug 31 Started home from Ogunquit, Maine. Hurricane drove me back

Sept 2/54 New Librarian here.

Received 2 boxes of books and Manuscript Material from Rachel Hodeus Erickson. For list of material see separate list.

Sept 7/54 Dinner for Sheppards at Maple Hill. Thunderstorm. Sept 15 Gave Mr Sheppard a tour of the library and Correspondence on Warrington Collection.

Req. for information re. Joseph Badger who went out to Western Reserve Mission for the Wyandotts under Conn. Miss. Society. Found hook on Life of J. Badger.

Mrs Maramarce wants exhibit on early writing for the first Sunday in October.

Sept 20 Question by telephone: "Is there any library in the city that would have an original letter from Paul?"

Sept 23 Mr Sheppard to have sheets mimeographed on Use of Special Collections.

Sept 30 Started to clear out tall metal cases in hall preparatory to moving to form Archives II. Arabic catalogue and micro-cards received. Sept 28/54

Archival Questions continued.

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- Oct 11/54 Went to State Library Bindery for lessons on mounting MSS letters for preservation. Did two Edwards letters from Thompson Collection. Letters came out very well.
- Oct 15/54 Took out some Bellamy letters from Bellamy volume and pressed. Some will have to be mounted. Hurricane Hazel hit Toronto. Bellamy letters filed chronologically in metal drawers.
- April 19/55 Miss Baxter wants to know the history of the HSF Seal and why the seven branch candlestick. Find picture of S.J.Mills. -No one has seen one.
- Mar 22/55 Received 19 books from Amherst College Library
- May 6/55 Letter acknowledging receipt of A.L.Gillett's letters to his mother from Amherst, while a student there.
- May 1955 Received from Lydia S.Capen Estate through Willard Carter: Line-a Day diaries of L.S.C. 1899-1955; Day by Day books, 1948 and 1950; Guest Books, 1904-1947; 3 cash books; one book of limericks; Medal (EWCapen); Annual reports of Hartford Br. of Woman's Board of Missions; Miscellaneous reports of Woman's Board, HSF.; family pictures; EWCapen, Mr and Mrs Samuel Capen; Lydia; Sanderson family; snapshots of HSF graduates; Falmouth pictures; letters from Edward to Lydia; letters from HSF graduates
- Sept. Answered letter from Platt and Monk, re. "Little Engine" theme. Reported quoted by Prof. "Mac" at Seminary in lecture 1906 or 1907.
- Sept 26. Prof Bailey wanted date of Prof Paul's coming to HSF and names of courses taught by Mrs Paul. Started to catalogue Bellamy Letters.
- Oct 3 Consulted with Battles and Sheppard as to what archival material could be micro-filmed. Oct 6 a man specializing in microfilming is coming to see what can be done. Oct 11 Man demonstrated Verifax machine.
- Oct 28 HSF Scrap books, 1879-1904 went to New Haven for micro-filming
- Oct 27, 1955 A second hand book dealer from Massachusetts (a reliable one) came and gave prices for some books and took many from K section shelved in basement (1700-1850). Says he will make a list of them so cards can be withdrawn.
- Oct 29 Reported would not make such a list. (J.Canner Bookstore)
- Oct 29, 1955 Made Exhibit on "How we got our Bible" and showed samples of clay tablets, papyrus, scrolls, illuminated MSS and editions of Bible in many languages for class of 20 girls and boys from Asylum Hill Cong. Church. In afternoon got exhibit ready on Reformation Leaders, for Reformation Sunday.
- January 1956 Alice Hildebrand wants information re. donors of Scholarship Funds. Thinks name Charles T. Welles, is wrong. Should be Wells
- Jan 25/56 answered request about J. Webster. He was of the United Free Church Mission of the Church of Scotland and wrote article "Revival in Manchuria" in Chinese Recorder, v.39, 1908, pp.330-336
- Jan 26/56 K.Cameron, Battles and Sheppard talked over Union Cat. of Church materials in the Conn. Missionary Society in "Congo" House and HSF Archives. Cameron says our MSS Room not large enough and equipment out of date. Union list could not be done.
- Jan 27/56 Request for material on Indians of North America, in MA or Ph.D. theses.
- Feb 14/56 Mrs Lewis Barnes of Collinsville wanted to know if there were any HSF students from Burlington. Robert Young wanted diaries of Rev Enoch Hale of Coventry
- Mar 7/56 Princeton Theological Library wanted photostat copy of Jonathan Edwards, Jr Sermon April 7, 1788.
- Mar 9/56 Dr Johnson wanted to know cause of Prof Pratt's death.
- Mar 28/56 Rec. from Mrs E.C. Lane 73 slides. 41 of which were of Palestine and 32 of Iraqi (Baghdad)
- April 14/56 Frank W. Price (KSM1919) came from Miss. Research Library and wanted to see Chinese collection. Wants material on Chinese Christian Scholars, 1800-1950. IMC working on Chinese studies; the subject is "Critical history of Chinese Christianity, 1900-1950.
- June 18/56 Request for letters by Tennyson. Maybe something about him in Thompson vols.
- July 26/56 "Withdrawn" cards in 2 boxes in Steel cabinet in Archives room.

LOST BOOKS

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The Case Memorial Library Bulletin for December 1967 comments on the subject of "Lost Books" Their cause and cure! Books are lost by being shelved in the wrong places; taken out without being charged; or hidden away by a student who needed these particular books for a term paper long over-due, or even sold. In this years' inventory it was found that that there were 2000 volumes "lost." This may seem to be a large number but perhaps they may not really be lost. Books have been re-classified and the new number not put on the shelf list cards or the catalog cards. During the reign of Miss Earll, our second Head Cataloguer, she used to re-classify books neglected to put the correct number on all the catalog cards, or on the books themselves. Furthermore, Mr Sheppard, librarian, discarded a large number of books and no record was taken of the call number, author or title, of the books discarded. Miss Wolcott, cataloguer, saved two boxes of "withdrawn" cards for books that Mr Sheppard withdrew, but no record was kept of the books sold to James Canner, Second hand bookstore in Boston. He was supposed to send back to the library the authors and titles of the books so that the library could remove the entries from the catalogue. This he refused to do. Whenever a book was wanted by a student I went into the stack to try to help him find the book but I was always skeptical that it would ever turn up.

When the inventory was taken ten years ago many of the missing books were books from the Religious Education Reserve shelves.. I found a missing reserve book in a brief case in the coat room. I left it there and when Dean Stolz reprimanded the girl for taking it, she replied that she had never seen it!

An incident of a book that was stolen was that of an old Greek Music book belonging to the Warrington Hymnology Collection. It had remained on the shelves in the basement room, for a long time, waiting to be catalogued. Prof Grobel was about to give a paper before the Oriental Society on Greek Music and he wanted to use this book again. We could not find it. He had examined it very carefully and put the paging in pencil, and went away. The next time he wanted to re-check

it we again looked for it. It had been placed on the shelves in the work room and held for his perusal. Again we could not find it. A new cataloguer had come and she knew nothing about it. I looked everywhere. After we felt sure the book was lost Prof Grobel saw in an old second-hand catalogue of a New York dealer a book for sale with the same title. Prof Grobel ordered it. When it came he recognized the pencil paging and knew it was the copy belonging to the Case Memorial Library. A detective was sent to the Book-dealer to inquire how he got the book. He said that a student sold it to him. The dealer returned the book to the Library; Prof Grobel got his money back, and all was well. We never learned the name of the student but we had suspicions!

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MRS ANANIKIAN'S JEWEL BOX

On Friday June 27, 1947 Mrs Ananikian telephoned the Foundation office inquiring about her jewel box. No one in the office could understand what she wanted so the request was turned over to me for investigation. Mrs Ananikian said: "Some years ago Dr Thayer, librarian and Treasurer of the HSF, put a box of mine into the safe in his office. I have the key and I would like to get it this afternoon. Dr Thayer said that it would be as safe there as in a bank." No one knew about it. Prof Ananikian died in 1924; Dr Thayer had died, and the old iron safe had been scrapped for scrap iron during the second World War. I looked through the safe in the bursar's office - nothing there. There was a safe in Willard Carter's office that belonged to Dean Capen. I called Mrs Capen and she said Dean Capen knew nothing about it either. She telephoned Mrs Ananikian who remembered coming to a building with her husband, and removing a few items from the box. She said the box was the size of a two pound candy box, cardboard, and would wait until Monday when the bursar would be in his office. Later she remembered going "through a dark passage to a room opposite Dean Capen's office." This must have been in the present building. On Monday she came and talked with me, producing a key on a string with a tag marked "Seminary Safe.". I went all around Avery Hall trying the key in everything I could find. Nothing. I wrote Mrs Bassett, Willard's secretary and she knew nothing. Neither could Asa Crawford give any help. Her daughter was leaving for California to be married and she wanted that box, and if we did not find it they would sue the Seminary. She said the contents were valued between \$500 and \$600.

How could she sue the Seminary for she had no written proof that the box was in the Seminary safe. She admitted coming to the Seminary and removing some items from the box several years ago. Why did she wait over 20 years to take it home?

After several days of searching with no result I finally asked Mr Skewes the superintendent of grounds, if he could try to locate it. Mrs Ananikian had told me what was in the box but I did not tell Mr Skewes the contents except that it contained family jewels. Later he telephoned me and said he thought he had found the box! Mirabile Dictu! He listed the contents, over the telephone, and they were the exact items mentioned by Mrs Ananikian.

"Where did you find it?" I asked Mr Skewes. "In the Glory Hole," he said. The "Glory Hole" is the little storage place with pipes, in the room off the elevator. He found it on the floor, and it was just a cardboard candy box. The Mystery is how did it get there and why wasn't it discovered before? The "Glory Hole" had been used time and time again for storage, and it could not have been there until just before Mr Skewes found it. There was a lapse of many years between the time the safe was destroyed and the box was found. Where was it all that time? Mrs Ananikian did not know where it was found for this is a case of another "faux pas" on the part of the Seminary.

In the box was a diamond stick pin, and a ring with a huge diamond and a beautiful blue enamel watch - all presents to Mrs Ananikian from her husband. Skewes cleaned the watch and it went.

Mrs Ananikian was delighted when I told her that it was found and she sent her son, Vahan, to get it. I wrote out, in duplicate, a list of the items found in said box, with date, and Vahan signed it, to prove that she had now received this box so there would no longer be any difficulties connected with it. Mrs Ananikian has since died.

THE LOSS OF THE URUMIA CONCORDANCE TO THE PESHITTA

"Some twenty-five years ago the task of preparing a concordance to the Peshitta version of the Bible was undertaken by the scholars in the American Mission at Urumia, Persia. The suggestion of the undertaking came from Professor George F. Moore of Harvard University, then at Andover Seminary, and the plan was taken up with enthusiasm by Dr. Benjamin W. Labaree and his associates in the Nestorian Mission. A tentative beginning was made, and specimen sheets were printed and sent to a number of the best Syriac scholars for comments and suggestions. Following the advice of Professor Moore, it was decided to confine the work at first to the Old Testament, and to base it upon the excellent edition of Justin Perkins, issued at Urumia in 1852. The magnitude of the task soon became apparent, and also the difficulty of financing the publication; nevertheless the work went on steadily, and was done in a scientific and thorough manner.

"The all-important problem of finding the money necessary for printing and publishing the book was at last solved in a most satisfactory way. Thanks to the efforts of Professors D.B. Macdonald and L.B. Paton, of Hartford Theological Seminary, a Research Fund was established in that institution, the chief contributor being Mr. D. Willis James, and at the end of the year 1904 Hartford Seminary formally undertook to finance the Concordance. Professor Macdonald was given the over-sight of the work, and from this time on he and the scholars of Urumia were in constant correspondence in regard to the details. The Seminary ultimately contributed nearly three thousand dollars.

"After the murder of Dr. Labaree by natives in March, 1904, the work on the Concordance at Urumia was in charge of Dr. William A. Shedd, a man whose excellent Syriac scholarship and wide general knowledge fitted him admirably for the task, and until the terrible catastrophe of the great war he gave a large amount of time and labor to it. At the time of his death, in the summer of 1918, everything was ready for the printer.

"As stated above, the Concordance was based on the Urumia edition of the Old Testament, without the Apocrypha. The following details are quoted from a letter by Professor Macdonald embodied in the book The Measure of a Man, by Mary Lewis Shedd (New York, George H. Doran Co., 1922), p. 130:

With the Urumia text Ceriani's photo-lithograph of the Codex Ambrosianus was collated and all the variants recorded. The same was done with Barnes' critical edition of the Psalms and with his "Text of Chronicles," where the text of the Urumia edition was weak. The order finally adopted was that of the Hebrew text, as to books, chapters and verses. Everything was put in except enclitics, inseparable prepositions, and particles; for proper names there were references only.

"In 1919, after enduring many months of pillage, massacre, and every species of atrocity, the whole Nestorian settlement at Urumia, including the building and equipment of the American Mission, was wiped out by the Turks. Thus perished the last important remnant of the ancient Syriac Church, and the principal surviving representative of the great eastern branch of the Aramaic language. The Peshitta Concordance shared the fate of everything else in the Mission; it was destroyed, and nothing connected with it survived.

x Benjamin W. Labaree, of Urumia, Persia, Feb 5, 1865 HTS 193
murdered by Kurds, Salmas, Persia, Mar 9, 1904

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The extent of the calamity to Semitic studies and research in the loss of this great work, the fruit of twenty years of expert labor, is beyond estimation. Even those best acquainted with the field can form only an imperfect idea of the service which this Concordance would have rendered to Syriac Lexicography, to the critical study of the Syriac versions of the Bible, and to Semitic science in general. For generations past, indeed, such a work has been one of the chief desiderata. Now that the great achievement of the scholars of Urumia has been brought to naught, it does not seem likely that the task, however necessary, will be undertaken again in the near future. It is very much to be hoped, nevertheless, that some way may soon be found of enlisting once more the efforts of a group of competent scholars in this very exacting but most important labor.

Charles C. Torrey
Yale University

Published in the Journal of the American Oriental Society, vol.43,1923,
pp. 128-129.

The Loss of the Urumia Concordance to the Peshitta. p.2

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THE FATE OF DR MACDONALD'S WORK ON THE GALLAND
MANUSCRIPT OF THE ARABIAN NIGHTS

During the summer of 1964 there were several requests for the valuable Manuscript material on the Arabian Nights, compiled by Dr Macdonald and William Thomson over a period of many years. This important material has been reported as 'lost' at the Harvard University Library. A letter was written to Dr William Thomson by Elizabeth Root, Custodian of the Seminary's Arabian Nights Collection, regarding the history of this work. He wrote the following letter in answer to me:

Sept 22, 1964

Dear Miss Root:

...I am somewhat bitter at what has happened to Professor Macdonald's and my work, a very grave instance of the hap-hazard methods of librarians in dealing with precious manuscripts and written works.

My old friend Father Deveney, S.J., dean of the Graduate School of Boston College, visited me three weeks ago and asked me, the same question, as you do, at the behest of the same young Arab scholar; and before him a young lady of the Widener staff wrote me on the same question. I told Father Deveney that if the Widener people did not know where they had put the manuscript, and notes, and photostatic copy of the Galland manuscript, then certainly I could not help them. But I did not tell him the story of what had happened. I did not wish to publish an ugly story of malfessance etc. I finished my work, the transcription of the second half of the Galland manuscript with textual, philological and lexicographical notes, in my sabbatical year in Europe and the Near East, 1938-39. I had gone to Hamburg to talk over the printing of the text with the firm of J.J. Augustin, who had printed The Commentary of Pappus on Book X of Euclid's Elements and whom I could trust. For Professor Macdonald wished to have the text printed as it stood in the Galland MS, which was mostly unvoweled and often unpointed, a very delicate job indeed. Our transcription was to be given when the MS text was unpointed, or vowelation seemed necessary, as notes along with the other notes. Augustin remarked that it was a difficult task, but said that he would consider it. Then came the War.

My friend, Fritz Jéwett, promised to pay for the publication of the work; but up to my retirement in 1950 I had not found a firm in the U.S., who would touch the job. One firm suggested a photostatic copy of the MS along with our transcription and notes, price around 7 to 10 thousand dollars. Augustin was demolished during the war, but is again active, without unfortunately many of its old and most skilful printers.

But fate intervened in the person of a famous theologian of the new school. When I retired I put Professor Macdonald's and my work for safety in a locked, glassed cupboard in the library of the Semitic Museum containing about 150 quite valuable Syriac MSS., and my catalogue of them, of which I was the caretaker; and although the Widener authorities transferred (that's the word they used) the library to the Widener, it left the Syriac MSS in their locked cupboard. But the famous theologian required two studies and was given the Semitic library to use as one.

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What exactly happened, I do not know; but one night Professor Cross of the Divinity School phoned me up here (Athol, Mass.) and asked me if I knew where the catalogue of Syriac MSS was. I said that it was with the Syriac MSS in the Semitic Museum. Then he informed me that there had been "transferred" to the Widener, but that the catalogue was missing. I went down next day. Not only the catalogue was missing, but about twenty of the MSS and Macdonald's and my work. I asked the Director why ~~it~~^{he} had not been informed of the transference. I still felt that I was care-taker. I told him about the missing MSS., two of them of sixth and seventh century. He said that he would enquire who gave the order and who did the transference; but no-one knows anything except that the theologian desired the cup-board. I detest theologians of the new school.

I am skeptical of the young Arab scholar's reason for wishing to see Macdonald's work. Any edition of the Nights would serve him just as well. Our notes are all textual, philological and lexicographical with no bearing on history, or culture, or even the history of the Nights, which Macdonald has established. But if, by some good luck I come upon the lost work, I shall seize it and send it to Hartford.

Yours sincerely

William Thomson

P.S. The Widener has a full description of the project. DEM did not write an introduction. He had in fact already done so and published it. I think I have some letters, but mostly very personal. Mrs Thomson is not too well.

W.T.

THE LOST BRAINARD MANUSCRIPT

Homer Worthington Brainard was a non-graduate of the Hartford Theological Seminary, 1892. He was born in East Haddam, Conn., May 30, 1864, a Phi Beta Kappa with honors in classics at Harvard 1887. He came to the Seminary in 1888 and remained there until 1891. He was a teacher at the Hartford High School from 1891 until his retirement date when he moved to Amherst, Mass. While in Hartford he was a member of Immanuel Church. He married Faith Sanborn, at Beverly, Mass., on Dec 29, 1909. He died at Amherst Feb 18, 1947. He wrote Story of the Scovilles in Europe and America, 1915; Richard Higgins and his descendants, 1918, and several articles on Fubler, Young and Rowley families. At the time of his death he had reached the final stages of editing a two volume life of Thomas Hooker. He had spent ten years of laborious research, including several months in England.

On May 26, 1952 a research worker came to the Library to find out where this Brainard manuscript on Hooker was located. He had seen several pages of it. It seems that Mr Brainard gave this manuscript to Prof Spinka for criticism and evaluation. Prof Spinka gave it to the librarian, Elmer Cook, in 1945 at the Catalogue cases, and Dr Cook said: "What am I going to do with this junk?" Spinka reported that it was typewritten in three typewriter paper boxes. Anson McCook wanted it and asked the library to locate it. It was not in the State Library, the Connecticut Historical Library, or in James English' office in the Congregational House. On Oct 16, 1952 Prof Gleason, who was librarian after Dr Cook, received a letter from President Stafford urging the importance of locating this manuscript. Consequently a letter was written to Dr Cook (Oct 17, 1952) who commented that he did not know where it was and that perhaps Prof Spinka never gave it to the library.

The result of this story was that on March 8, 1954, Gertrude Augur, in the Bookstore reported that the manuscript was turned over to Anson McCook unopened. He received a receipt for its safe delivery but the actual date of its return was not known.

Mr A.M. Shammass of Pawtucket, R.I. loaned Dr Barstew a manuscript in 1931 for him to evaluate. In January 1952 he wrote regarding this manuscript and wanted it returned. We cannot locate it. I find in my black note-book a note: "See Miss Nichols for correspondence." Why Miss Nichols? Miss Frances Carothers was Dr Barstew's secretary but perhaps it remained in the file when Miss Nichols took over the office of secretary. I have no idea what the subject was. WHERE IS THAT?

Where is the envelope containing notes on the Bunyan Bible? The Bible is in the Library but there is no envelope containing the notes which were originally with the Bible when Prof Battles examined it. There was a question as to whether it was a genuine Bunyan Bible..

Then there was missing from the Chinese collection several beautiful scrolls of birds, flowers and butterflies embroidered in silk on black. In 1951 they were in my Archives room and I used them as decorations by dropping them down over

the metal file case doors.. [These scrolls of birds, flowers etc embroidered on silk were found in the museum - March 12/76]

They are in the museum.

FIRE IN LIBRARY TOWER

The Fire in the Tower of Avery Hall took place in February 1966 and was deliberately set by a teen age boy. I had gone up into the Archives on Tuesday afternoon to look up something. I smelt smoke but as there was nothing burning in that room and I had found what I wanted, I went out and started to go home. Just as I came into the archway I saw people looking up at the Tower. I looked up, also, and saw billows of smoke coming out of one of the tower turrets. Dikran Hadidian was away. Prof Battles and Gleason, who were deeply interested in the Archives thought it best to call the Fire Department. They put up their long ladder and climbed through the small window of the archives. The fire was in the storage room above the Archives and the hose had to be put through the small window of the Archives and carried up the circular stairs. To do this the firemen had to push aside everything on the cases by the window. Catalog drawers were tipped over and scattered on the table and floor. Water came down the stairs and into the Archives. After the fire was out Prof Gleason went up into the Archives, stepping over broken glass and walking through some water, to see if any of the valuable 18th century sermons and letters were damaged. It was found that they escaped much damage.

In the room above were wooden book-cases containing Seminary bulletins, catalogs, and reprints from the Hartford Seminary Record. There were printed books written by Dean Capen and manuscript material of Prof Mitchell's Church History Class lectures. There was also a manuscript copy of Dean Stolz' books. There were cartons containing theses, and more bulletins and catalogs..

There was a door at the foot of the circular staircase which could not be locked and the librarian had asked the Foundation for a new door that could be locked. This was more careless thing the Foundation had done. A couple of boys went up this staircase to the storage room to smoke. One of the boys admitted that he sat on a carton, lit matches, one after the other, and threw them into the cartons and watched them burn. When the catalogs caught fire they scooted, leaving the cartons blazing.

Half of the book-cases filled with books, were burnt. Trash cans ~~were~~ were carried up the circular stairs, filled with the burnt material, and then carried down and out where they were dumped on the grass on the south side of the arch. We were able to save some material, particularly some of Prof Mitchell's manuscript material.

The Tower is no longer used for storage, but storage places in the library are now scarce. There is a lot of this material, principally Archival, in the "treasure room" off the Periodical Room.

Another instance of teen-age damage to the Foundation was some time after 1953. I quote this year because in 1953 the Bookstore moved into the large room on the first floor which was the former Lecture Room. A fourteen year old girl, the leader of a couple of her gentlemen friends of equal age, dared the gentlemen to throw rocks through the library leaded glass windows in the stacks too see who could knock out the most windows. They also threw stones into the windows of the Bookstore. It was learned the name of the leader and the matter was taken up by the parents who made their youngsters pay for the damage.

Tower Fire Threatens Manuscripts

A fire in the library tower of the Hartford Seminary Foundation Tuesday afternoon threatened irreplaceable manuscripts and letters in the small, crowded Archives Room.

The blaze started in a storage room directly above the Archives Room about 4 p.m., and fire damage was confined to old catalogues of relatively little value there.

The Archives Room itself, on the second level of the tower just below the storage room, suffered only water damage.

But Professor Henry Gleason expressed the institution's concern for the valuable contents of the room as he stepped over broken glass and puddles of water to examine the tiny room's bookcases, tables, and filing cabinets holding "totally irreplaceable" works.

The extent of damage to the manuscripts, eighteen century sermons, letters, and church records was the subject of a hurried meeting at the foundation after the fire. It was believed they escaped serious damage.

The cause of the fire in the little-used storage room is unknown and is being investigated by fire officials and police detectives.



Firemen Save Tower



(Courant Photos by Robert B. Ficks)

Archivist Miss Elizabeth Root Saves Tower Treasures

WHAT IS A LIBRARY

At an address given by Prof Moses Bailey before the Alumni Association, Commencement week in 1962, the following appropriate remarks were made:

"If there is anything immortal about such an institution as ours it is the library. Men may come and men may go, but books go on,,,much longer. A library is commonly judged by what it has, by what it buys, and by what it circulates: that is, by its Old Books, New Books and Used Books... The Library is a open-stack library, uncensored. We read not what we are told to read, but we read a bit of everything. (Some read everything but what they're told to read - it makes their papers hard to grade)- An open-stack library for open minded scholars. Q Library that is up-to-date must be judged largely by what it buys. A generation ago the accessions were Biblical etc. But the conspicuous purchases now are of books from living contemporary society; sociology, anthropology, linguistics... The symbol of the QML may have to stand before our minds for many years before we see all its implications. But the Foundation is making real progress... May every alumnus of Hartford inwardly pledge allegiance to our open-stack library and all for which it stands." "What if it all had to be done again" by Moses Bailey. Hartford Quartly. Fall, 1962, pp.15-22)

CASE MEMORIAL LIBRARY - RESERVE BOOKS - NEW RULES

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Sept 16, 1969

1. Reserve books may be borrowed for two hours on presentation of library card-
May be renewed for extra two hours, once, except for books reserved for
colloquies which cannot be renewed.
2. Books may be taken out at 4 P.M. for overnight. Books taken Monday to Friday
must be returned at 10 A.M. the next day; those taken Saturday must be returned
at 10 A.M. Monday
3. Books taken between 2 and 4 cannot be renewed for overnight use. Books returned
at 10 A.M. after overnight use cannot be renewed - Books on desk reserve cannot
leave the library.
4. One book taken out during the day; only two for overnight use. No reservation
for overnight use. During the day if a book is wanted and it is out he may sign
his name on charge out card. This book then cannot be renewed and will be held
fifteen minutes for the person who requested it.
5. Reserve book returned late \$2.00 fine per hour. Must be paid before other reserve
books can be withdrawn. If repetition of late books the borrower will be suspended
from library privileges.

EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 1, 1970

CASE MEMORIAL LIBRARY

REVISED CIRCULATION REGULATIONS

Library Cards

There are five categories of Library Cards at CML. They are:

- A. HSF students, for which they pay a \$25.00 refundable fee.
- B. HSF Faculty, trustees and staff, which is free.
- D. The Public, for which they pay a \$15.00 refundable fee.
- E. Clergy of Connecticut and Western Massachusetts, which is free.
- F. Temporary free card to faculty and students of cooperating cross-registration institutions.

Each higher category takes precedence over the lower one. If a person has a card in one and changes to a higher one, he must exchange his card for the new category.

Expiration of Cards

Cards in category A expire when a student is no longer registered as a student. (To be determined after registration in Fall and Spring, or when he withdraws.) He can get his refund if he applies for it within one month after he ceases to be a student. If not applied for, the fee goes into the Library Development Fund.

Cards in category B expire when the person's relationship with HSF ceases.

Cards in category D expire when the card is returned. If a person wants a refund but has lost his card, there will be a \$1.00 charge.

Cards in category E expire when the holder moves from the area covered by the card.

Cards in category F are good for one semester only and automatically expire at the end of the one in which it was issued. These cards cannot be renewed; a new card must be obtained.

Overdue Books

When a book is overdue, two notices will be sent a week apart. If a third notice is required, after another week, it will be a letter from the librarian threatening suspension of library privileges if the book is not returned. One week later, if the book is not returned, the library card will be suspended and a bill sent for the book. The charge will be \$10.00 for an out of print book

and the retail cost of the book plus a \$3.00 replacement and cataloguing charge for an in print book.

If there has been no reply within seven days, the person's library card will be revoked and the deposit forfeited.

Fines

Fines are due when the book is returned, if it is overdue, and are calculated from the date the book was due. If not paid at the time the book is returned, the patron will be billed. An additional charge of \$1.00 will be added. If not paid within 21 days, the card will be suspended.

If not paid within an additional 14 days, the card will be revoked and the deposit forfeited.

If a reserve book fine is not paid, no reserve books can be taken until it is.

Recalled Books

If a second notice has to be sent to recall a book, there will be a charge of 25¢ per day. If not returned within a week, the card will be suspended and the book treated as an overdue book.

Definitions

Suspension means that the holder cannot borrow any more books until the bill is paid. All books which the holder has out are automatically recalled. The holder is responsible for their immediate return.

Revoked means that the holder may not obtain another card in any category for one year.

Thesis Books

Books which are taken out as a thesis charge must be returned each year by April 15th. They may be renewed for the regular loan period if needed for a short period beyond this date. Those whose thesis writing extends over a longer period than one year may apply to the Librarian for exception to this rule.

LIBRARY RULES April 1, 1971

NEW INTER-LIBRARY LOAN PROCEDURES

Because of increased use of our Interlibrary Loan Service, the following changes in our procedures are necessary, effective April 1, 1971:

We will process requests for Seminary students and faculty only. We will refer public card holders to their local public library.

We must restrict the number of requests per person at any one time to four.

If more than that number is needed, we will accept the requests on a one-for one basis as the original four are completed.

We will process no requests with institutions in the Hartford-West Hartford area with whom we have reciprocal borrowing privileges (Trinity University of Hartford, St. Joseph).

We will charge .25 for each interlibrary loan and photocopy transaction in an attempt to cover the cost of postage.

In a recent issue of the student's magazine "The Catapult" the students requested that the library be open longer hours during the week and open on Sundays. In President Hartranft's address at the dedication of the Broad Street Case Memorial Library he said: "...It is wrong to confine the opening to certain narrow hours...Better have fewer books and more service, than shut up the treasures, bar out the scholar and the reader...To close the library in the evening when nine tenths of the people have their only leisure, is sheer stupidity..." To keep the library open all hours of the day and night is a wonderful idea but it requires a larger staff or more student workers, in the evenings, Saturdays and Sundays, and also the added expense of heat, light and janitor service. When I came to the library in 1921 the hours of the library were from 8:30 to 6 P.M. and 7 to 10 P.M., and the same hours on Saturdays. The staff members worked a 36 hour week, working alternately Saturday afternoons from 2 to 6 P.M. When Dr Cook came as librarian the working week for staff members was a 5 day week. Students were used for the noon hours, evening and Saturday hours. Then the library was open from 8:45 to 5:30 P.M. and 7 to 10 week days and 8:45 to 5:30 on Saturdays. Some time ago the students complained about the library hours. A test period was given, keeping the library open until 11 P.M. A record was kept of the attendance during these new evening hours but the number using it did not justify keeping it open.

"The Ad Hoc Committee on the Library and Catacombs made the following report: Concerning the library nothing can be done about the heating, since there is only one thermostat making possible the same temperature found in Dante's Inferno. To keep the lowest region above absolute zero, the upper region must be uncomfortably warm. Since the library is scheduled for general renovation in a couple of years the expense for arranging for adequate lighting at this time is unfeasible. A change in hours that the library is open may be tried."

If the students think the Reading Room is hot, they should try working in the Pratt Room on the third floor. In this room are the heating pipes that come into the library building. It is also on the West side where the afternoon sun pours in. This used to house the Archives and was a hot place. I know because I worked there for many years..

There was a ventilating system behind one of the radiators. The fan in the basement made so much noise that it had to be removed.

Another student article on closing the library- "According to a regional survey conducted by the Williams and Mary College, the Case Memorial Library ranks at or near the bottom in the open door policy. We have the fifth largest theological library in the United States - ranking among the world's top twenty but we have one of the least usable college libraries in the state of Connecticut. I propose that our library remain open from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M. on week days and 1:00 P.M. to 9 P.M. on Sundays. The closing practices of our library are archaic, restrictive and a definite hindrance to study. Mr Brockway said he did not know how long this practice was kept. (In 1885 the hours were from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.) The student with evening field work, the commuting student find themselves cut off from the library by the 3 hour evening session. To many the library is much more conducive to study than the dormitory room."

Mr Brockway stated that he would be willing to try new hours- extended to 11 P.M. on weekdays and 1 - 5 on Sundays. The Cooperative Council requested him to try the new hours last year but the request for the extra \$138 to pay the library employees was never acted upon. The question now is whether this extended time is for the resources of the library or for use as a study area only. The library hours now (Nov 1970) 8:30 A.M. to 11 P.M. daily and 1 - 5 P.M. on Sundays.

About the complaint of the lighting Mr Brockway agreed that it was abominable. He would like to see it improved but a lighting expert would have to do that and there were no funds for that. Originally there were four desk lights on each side of the desks. The light bulbs used were too large, making the light shine

into the student's eyes. Smaller bulbs were inserted and still they were not satisfactory. We did have an expert to investigate the lighting system. The desk lights were removed and new ceiling lights were inserted.

One year the students wondered why the fireplace was never used. I cannot answer that. It would have been nice to have a fire on cold, windy days. Perhaps the fire insurance on the building did not cover a fire in the fireplace! Prof Shaw complained about the clock in the Reading Room. He thought it too noisy and it prevented him from doing any research in the library Reading Room.

The classification of the library's books was another student "gripe." For many years the old Richardson Classification served its purpose but the librarian has often thought of changing to the Library of Congress classification. As new books come into the library they are given the Library of Congress classification numbers. The old books in the Richardson classification are gradually being re-classified. The Hymnology Collection and books in the Rare Book room are not going to be re-classified. The process of removing cards from the catalog, looking up the number, erasing the old, putting the new number on the cards, marking the book and filing the cards, takes about 20 minutes for a clerical assistant, 21 books in a seven hour day, or 5,000 a year. A clerical assistant could do this in 29 years. The more people hired, the faster the work but but Mr Brockway has no space in which to put an extra desk!

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SPECIAL COLLECTIONS - January 10, 1957

At this time these collections were located in various parts of the Library, or rather Avery Hall. In the large basement room near the West end were books to be given away; books to be sent to Mission Libraries; reprints from the Hartford Seminary Record and Hartford Theological Seminary histories. In the center were published theses, unbound magazines, regular size, pamphlet boxes, church school material from the stacks and Warrington material. In the East section were oversize magazines, North China Herald, American Archives, Macdonald duplicates, Warrington books and King Chu's library, and Muslim World duplicates, Warrington manuscript material and two boxes of German dissertations..

Oversized magazines and old ledgers belonging to the Archives and more Warrington manuscript material were in the corridor. The Bookstore was in the east end of the corridor and occupied the Pump Room.

Museum material unpacked from Hartranft Hall was placed in the room to the East of the main stairs and to the West of the stairs was the Hymnology collection, bound Missionary magazines (NOI) and pamphlets bound together (B1, B6, B&). To make room in the stacks all books in the K (History) section of the stack published between 1700 and 1850 were placed in this room.

On shelves in the Elevator room were all HSF Bulletins, Catalogues, Macdonald-Presentation Volumes, Geer-History of the HTS, Willoughby-Nature and Worship; and in the small room was the Chinese Collection and over sized Archaeological Books.

Arabic was in the Tower with Arabic Bibles classified in F, and the following Islamic magazines: Muslim World, Der Islam, Ars Islamica, Revue des Etudes Islamiques, Revue de Monde Musulman, Islamic Coins.

The Persian, Turkish and 6 metal cases of Arabic Persian and Turkish manuscripts were in Room 26; Archives in Room 25 with 5 steel cabinets in hall. Incunabula, Lutheran Collection, Armenian manuscripts and Dean Capen's desk belonging to Hannah White, were in Room 24, Room 23 was used by students doing Thesis work and the Chinese Collection was in Room 22, including Prof Hodous' Library.

LIBRARY TREASURES - Added during the first years of its organization.

The first three years of the Theological Institute the following valuable books were added:

1. Bible translated into Chinese by Morrison and Milne. 21 vols Malacca, 1823
2. Morrison's Dictionary of the Chinese Language, 3 parts 1815-1823
3. Morrison's Grammar of the Chinese Language.
4. Complete works of Confucius.
5. Magdeburg Centuries. 13 folio vols. 1557-1576. Beautiful example of early binding and printing.
6. Baronius - Ecclesiastical Annals. 12 vols. Venice, 1705
7. Spondanus - 4 vols. Continues Baronius, 1597-1646
8. St Chrysostum, 13 folio vols. Latin
9. Bayle's History and Critical Dictionary. 5 vols.

The following were added in 1880:

1. Monumenta Germaniae Historicae; edited by Pertz. 29 folio vols.
2. Antwerp Polyglot Bible. 8 folio vols.
3. Paris Polyglot. 10 folio vols.
4. Vetum Testamentum e Codice Ms. Alexandria. 6 folio vols.
5. Facsimiles of Codex Vaticanus. 7 folio vols.
6. Tischendorf. Monumenta Sacra. 7 folio vols.
7. Robert - Egypt, Nubia and Holy Land. 6 vols. illus.
8. Septuagint Old Testament 5 folio vols.
9. Ersch and Gruber - German Encyclopedia. 152 vols.
10. Zedler - Universal Lexicon. 64 vols.
11. Complutensian Polyglot. 6 vols.
12. Acta Sanctorum. 65 folio vols.
13. Mansi Sacrorum Conciliorum Nova et amplissima. 31 folio vols.
14. Minge - Patrologue. Complete set of Greek and Latin authors.

Other Valuable Books

1. Sylvestre - Paleographie Universalis. 4 folio vols. Stands beside the Complutensian Polyglot as one of the great treasures.
2. Murphy - Arabian Antiquities of Spain
3. Corte, Pascal - Architecture Arabe ou Monuments du Kaire.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

1. Arabic
2. Archives
3. Chinese and Japanese Collections
4. Babylonian ~~Cuneiform~~ tablets - *Museum*
5. Hymnological Collection
6. Lutherana
7. Müller Semitic Library
8. Turkish Collection
9. Incunabula
10. Duncan Black Macdonald Collection and Arabian Nights

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THE ARABIC COLLECTION IN THE LIBRARY OF THE HARTFORD SEMINARY FOUNDATION

By ELIZABETH DEW. ROOT, *Reference Librarian and Cataloger of the Arabic Collection,*
Case Memorial Library, Hartford Seminary Foundation

With the arrival of American troops in the Orient, American interest in Muslim Lands is on the increase. Connecticut is fortunate because in addition to the Arabic works at Yale it has in the Library of the Hartford Seminary Foundation, another of the great working libraries in this country in the field of Arabic languages and literature.

The Hartford Collection was started in 1893, with the purchase of the Semitic Library of August Müller of Königsberg. It has gradually been increased until it numbers over 3,000 Arabic printed books and nearly 1,200 Arabic manuscripts. The manuscripts represent works much used in Muslim Lands with a few that are rare. There are dictionaries that compare with the Century and Oxford dictionaries—Ibn Manzūr's *Lisān al-Arab* and Sayyid Murtadā al-Zabīdī's *Taj al-Arās*; Ibn Khallikān's *Biographical Dictionary* (in Arabic and English); Tahānāwī's incomparable *Dictionary of Technical Terms used in the Muhammadan Sciences*; and the Arabic-Latin dictionaries of early European orientalists. There are the grammars of Ibn Sibawaih, and Ibn Aqīl, with their commentaries and translations. There are numerous editions and translations of the Qur'an with many commentaries, as well as sets of the traditions of the Prophet—that vast storehouse of sayings and doings of Muhammad, used as a norm for the life of all true believers, and upon which the whole intricate system of Muslim jurisprudence is based. In Theology, philosophy and science and particularly in mysticism there are many volumes. From the Muslim East and in the Arabic tongue Aristotle was introduced to Western Europe. Medicine owes much to Muslim physicians and philosophers, including the great Ibn Sīnā (Avicenna) whose works we have both in Arabic and English. In regard to history it would be difficult to find an era of mediaeval European history and culture on which Arab histories could not throw much new light. This department, including biography and bibliography, that of classical literature, including poetry are quite extensive. There are many books on the various Arabic dialects which are of importance just now.

Probably the Qur'an and the *Book of a Thousand Nights and One Night* (*Alf Laila wa Laila*—better known as *The Arabian Nights Entertainments*) are the only Arabic books that are universally known in the West.

Many may not consider the latter as literature, but there is no other work that gives so much insight into the life and thought of the Muslim East. One of the greatest collections of Arabian Nights in the world is now in the Hartford Seminary Library. It was recently presented to the Library by Dr. Duncan Black Macdonald, Professor Emeritus of Semitic Languages of the Hartford Theological Seminary, and former head of the Muslim Department of the Kennedy School of Missions. He is the greatest living authority on the Arabian Nights.

The Collection comprises over 1,000 volumes, in the various editions and languages of the Arabian Nights, as well as other books on folklore and related material. There are photostat copies of the Manuscripts of the Nights in the Vatican Library and the Bibliotheque Nationale, including one of "*Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves*" the only known oriental source, discovered by Dr. Macdonald in 1908, in the Bodleian Library of Oxford. Some of these editions are rare, and some not found in the British Museum, or in any other of the great libraries. Some were gathered for their conformity to the original text; others for their uniqueness, and still another group for its illustrations. The languages into which it has been translated are Arabic, Bengalese, Canarese, Chinese, Dutch, English, French, Gaelic, German, Greek, Hindustani, Italian, Japanese, Javanese, Persian, Polish, Spanish, Swedish, Tamil, Telegu, Turkish and Urdu.

The first to translate the Thousand Nights into a European language was Antoine Galland (1646-1715) the French Orientalist, who began by translating into French *Sinbad the Sailor*. His translation of the Nights came out between the years 1704 and 1717, in 12 vols. This editio princeps is exceedingly rare; even the copy in the Bibliotheque Nationale is incomplete. The Seminary copy is complete, but with the first two volumes dated 1705 instead of 1704. There are sixteen different editions of Galland in this collection; one containing the only authentic portrait of Galland, and another being the first illustrated edition in French.

There is no definite date for the first English translation, although a "Grub Street" version came out in the early 18th century, with the invented title, *Arabian Nights Entertainments*, which has clung to the Nights ever since. This was translated from an edition of Galland pirated in Holland. We have three

fairly early English editions: the first is that of 8 vols. in 4, published in London in 1715-18, and the others are of 1738 and 1745. Another interesting edition is the first American edition published in Philadelphia in 1792, originally owned by Bird Wilson, son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and recently presented to the Library by James A. Montgomery of Philadelphia.

The first translator of the 19th century was Henry Torrens, who published a version in 1838 of the first fifty nights. He was an Irishman and a most brilliant figure in the Indian Civil Service. Although his version is often inaccurate, and not complete, it is full of the atmosphere of the East. The appearance of Edward William Lane's translation (1838-1842) stopped the Torrens publication. Lane was a scholar, and no student of Muslim Lands can afford to be without this work, because the elaborate notes shed much light on the life, the manners and customs of the mediaeval Arab. There are fourteen different editions, some with the illustrations of William Harvey. His strength lay in his descriptions, but he had little imagination. John Payne's version (1882-1884) is absolutely complete, and the best in English. The next translator was Sir Richard Burton. He knew oriental life throughout, but he turned to anthropology, as Lane had done to manners and customs. His style makes it unreadable for its own sake. He plundered Payne freely, "Burtonizing" whole pages.

The German translations range from 1823-1921, and are by Gustav Weil, Max Henning, Maximilian Habicht, Joseph von Hammer and Enno Littmann.

Only three translations stand out as literature: those of Galland, Torrens and Payne. Payne's success was achieved largely by making the Nights over into a European fairy-book, while the secret of Galland and Torrens was "illusion."

Besides the Arabian Nights there is a vast collection of cognate material, containing the editions of the *Thousand and One Days*, and the *Turkish Tales*. Pétis de la Croix, another Frenchman of the 18th century, was sent by the King of France into Persia to study oriental languages and literature. In 1675 he became intimate with a certain "Dervis Mocles" who had made, in his youth, a collection of stories known as *Thousand and One Days*, a copy of which he gave to Pétis de la Croix. The Library owns the 5 vol. edition of these tales, published in Amsterdam

in 1711-12, and the first Paris edition (1707) of the *Turkish Tales*. Of the Persian Tales there are English, French, German and Turkish translations. There are also such tales as the Fables of Bidpai, Tales of a Parrot, Inatulla, Hatim Tai, Romance of Antar, Fables of Luqman, Cabinet des Fées (40v) and many other similar types of literature.

The Collection will ever be a treasure house for the study of mediaeval Muslim life and language, the cultural contacts of the Arabic Orient with Europe, and special fields of comparative literature and literary influence.

ARCHIVES

At a meeting of the alumni of the Theological Institute of Connecticut in May 1879 the following resolution was passed:

- Resolved, That it is eminently desirable and important to establish and furnish an Alumni Alcove in the Seminary Library at an expense of at least \$2,500.
- Resolved, That to this end, certification of stock shall be issued offering shares at \$5.00 each and that each alumnus be invited and urged to contribute the price of one or more shares, to be paid in annual installments at his pleasure.
- Resolved, That each alumnus be earnestly requested to furnish for this Alcove a copy of every publication permanent or transient, which has issued from his pen.
- Resolved, That Rev. L.N. Hallock, H.F. Hyde and F.S. Hatch be a Committee of this Association to prepare and issue certificates in accordance with the above and to present the subject to each member of the Alumni.

The Alumni met in May 1880 and instructed L.N. Hallock to urge the endowment of an ALUMNI ALCOVE in "our new and commodious Library at Hosmer Hall." A Letter was sent to all alumni on February 7, 1881, stating that "responses to the original circular were sixty five, of which forty five were accompanied by subscriptions, totalling \$831.00. Shall we do a good thing which will reflect credit upon the alumni and will have a cumulative value as the products of our brain are gradually added to our shelves? Or shall it be so meagre as only to mar the beautiful room which is already fast becoming the pride of Hosmer Hall? If you have already subscribed, can you add to the amount so that we can report \$2,000 pledged at the meeting in May 1881?" In 1882 the amount at hand was \$955.00 and unpaid pledges \$273.83; and in 1883 the total received was \$1,176.75, and unpaid pledges \$125.00.

At this time all books and pamphlets written by the alumni, for this Alumni Alcove, were catalogued, stamped "Alcove Room" and placed in a fire-proof room in the basement of the Library. (This must have been under the old library, before Case Memorial Library was built. I never saw "the beautiful room - fast becoming the pride of Hosmer Hall")

The Archives had its beginning back in the early days of the Theological Institute of Connecticut in East Windsor Hill, when Bennet Tyler, its first president, wrote his life of Asahel Nettleton (1783-1844), the great Connecticut evangelist

and hymn writer, and one of the founders of the Theological Institute of Connecticut, and presumably had gathered all the sermons and letters of Asahel Nettleton to help him in his biography.

Through the years a much wider collection of manuscript materials has gradually been amassed. As a result, among the "infinite riches in a little room" one finds original documents of considerable value for the ecclesiastical and secular history of New England and Connecticut. Of value in the study of the New England Theology are the papers of Joseph Bellamy (1719-1790) which were given to the Hartford Theological Seminary in 1893 by the great-granddaughter of Joseph Bellamy, Mrs Elizabeth Bailey Loomis. Dr Tyler, in his inaugural address, said: "The Seminary stands for the doctrines which have been held in New England by Edwards and Bellamy and Dwight..."

Joseph Bellamy was born in Cheshire, Conn., Feb 20, 1719, graduated from Yale in 1735 and studied theology under Jonathan Edwards in Northampton. He was the first minister in the state of Connecticut to start a Sabbath School in his church. In his town of Bethlehem, he assisted young men in their theological studies from 1742 to 1786. Other theological teachers during this period and associated with Bellamy were John Smalley of Berlin, Levi Hart of Preston, Asahel Hooker of Goshen, Samuel Hopkins of Rhode Island, Jonathan Edwards, Jr., and Eleazar Wheelock. In this collection are the sermons and letters of Joseph Bellamy from 1737-1768 and many of these pertain to his call to the Presbyterian Church in New York from 1753-1788.

Of particular interest in the collection, almost complete, of the sermons preached by Jonathan Edwards, Jr., (1745-1801) covering his entire career. The Rev. Benjamin Dean (through whom the sermons came from Eugene Edwards, grandson of Jonathan, Jr., in 1898) says of him: "And if this latter set (of patriotic discourses) were laid with the whole series of sermons running through 33 years, whoever looks them over with historic, or theologic, or political and patriotic interest in them will be equipped for intelligent work; needing in addition only the two vols. of

his published works..." Among the other papers in this collection are two drafts of the "Remarks on the improvements made in Theology by his father, President Edwards" (Senior), showing its development before attaining final form in his works..." The Edwards papers were the basis of a doctoral thesis submitted by Wesley C. Ewert, now pastor of the First Congregational Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The Asahel Nettleton (1783-1844) collection consists of sermons, accounts, letters from 1809-1857, deeds, a diary from Aug 5, 1818 - June 16, 1823, and a list of Theological Questions copied from Jonathan Edwards, Jr's, Theological Questions.

Perhaps the largest single special collection is that of Augustus C. Thompson (1812-1901), eminent early graduate of the Theological Institute of Connecticut, who during his long career devoted much skill, energy and substance in building our institution and its library. His voluminous diaries, letters and other papers constitute a living commentary not only upon the theological currents of the nineteenth century but upon its political, social and cultural life. An inveterate traveler, Thompson has provided many volumes of personal observations upon the United States and Europe, of interest to political and social historians. He was a Lecturer on Missions, a Trustee of the Seminary and minister in Roxbury, Mass., until his death in 1901. He donated 7000 books to the library, principally in the mission field, and 317 manuscript volumes. Under the terms of this gift the manuscript volumes had to be kept in a locked case, under the supervision of the librarian, or his assistants. He was instrumental in procuring funds for many of the fellowships and prizes. In this collection are sermons and letters from leading theologians from 1705-1800: Amos Adams (1726); Samuel Buell (1753); John Cotton (1737); Gideon Hawley (1753); Edward Bells and his son Nathaniel Bells; Asahel Hooker; Joseph Lyman (1781); Abel Newell (1759-1790); Ezra Stiles, Joel West, Eleazar Wheelock, Solomon and Warham Williams, James Hawley, Samuel Hopkins, Nathan Strong, Thomas Jefferson, Timothy Dwight, Timothy Edwards, Jonathan Edwards, and many others; autograph letters 1752-1827; pastoral reminiscences 1845-1898.

The next largest individual collection, that of Prof. Duncan Black Macdonald (1863-1943), Professor of Semitic languages and Head of the Islamic Department in the Kennedy School of Missions (1892-1930). This contains letters from 366 correspondents, comprising orientalists and former students. There are letters from his brother and sisters in Scotland (1892-1937); letters to his father in Scotland, written in 1893, just after his arrival in Hartford, at the age of 30, giving a vivid description of Life in America as seen by a Scotsman fifty years ago. There are letters from George Sarton (1920-1939); Reynold A. Nicholson (1908-1939); Stanley Lane-Poole; Ignacz Goldziher; Theodore Nöldeke, and many other famous orientalists; as well as drawers and drawers of letters from his former students. There is correspondence regarding the loss of the Syriac Concordance in Urumia; the Ananikian Collection of Arabic manuscripts; and his research on the Arabian Nights Collection. There are all the manuscript material of his printed books and the book reviews. A "Life and Letters of Duncan Black Macdonald" was written by Elizabeth de W. Root, at the request of Dr Edwin E. Calverley. This was started in 1954. It has been xeroxed and is on file in the Archives. A working copy of this is in the hands of Prof. William Bijlefeld, of the Islamic Department.

There are other collections of manuscript material of other professors, including notes taken when they themselves were students of the Hartford Theological Seminary. Among this collection is that of Dean Edward Warren Capen. At his death Mrs Capen turned over to the Archives all his manuscript material, and most valuable and interesting material was found. There was an interesting diary of his father, Samuel Billings Capen, May 12, 1863-Aug 15, 1865 in which the funeral of President Lincoln was described in detail. There are the letters, diaries and notes of his trip abroad visiting mission stations from 1907-1909, as well as all manuscript material, class notes, lectures etc., and everything beginning with his student days at the Seminary and through all his years as Dean of the Kennedy

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Other professors have deposited their notes and manuscript material, William Douglas Mackenzie, Edwin Knox Mitchell, Elbert C. Lane, Waldo Selden Pratt, Edwin Elliott Calverley, Melancthon William Jacobus, Lewis Baylis Paton, and every year new collections are added, too numerous to be cited here.

The Archives contains all the official records of the Foundation which is in manuscript form for the older records. There are account books, diaries, notebooks, letters from Jonathan Cogswell, Erastus Ellsworth, A.C. and William Thompson, Bennet Tyler, Chester Hartranft and Newton Case. Deeds, financial records, wills, treasurer's reports, and many other interesting items are here in its Tower room.

Most of the Nettleton-Tyler letters were stored in a small trunk in a room in the basement of Hosmer Hall ever since 1845. The room was not water-proof and most of them were soaked and ruined. Why they remained there, unopened since 1845, is one of the great mysteries of the Seminary. If any one is familiar with the method of mailing letters in the 1800s he will remember that there were no stamps or envelopes. The letters were folded, addressed, and then given to a friend who happened to be riding horseback in the general direction of the address. The rider would leave them at an Inn, with the notation on the envelope "to be picked up by some one else." These letters thus folded in that trunk became stuck together, and because of the softness of the paper, were torn, mutilated, and illegible.

When the library moved to its new quarters on the Girard Avenue campus, Dr Elmer E. S. Johnson took charge of all this valuable material and placed it in his office. Tall metal cases were ordered for this material through the Arthur Lincoln Gillett Faculty Fund. The letters were carefully opened, placed flat in folders and arranged chronologically. As much of this material is unreadable there is undoubtedly much valuable material "lost" ^{that can} and could not be catalogued as it was too dangerous to handle.

All the old account books, old check books, receipts and ledgers were stored in the large basement room in the present Avery Hall, in the hall, in the "glory hole" off the elevator room, in the Tower etc. Sometime the heating pipes in the

elevator room leaked and the water would flow into the glory hole. Boards had to be placed on the floor to raise the books from the wet cement floor.

For many years there was no Archives room, and when Dr Elmer E.S. Johnson came in 1923 and became Waldo Professor of Reformation and Modern Church History he promptly took over the title of Seminary Historian. His mind was a storehouse of historical anecdotes and whenever he came into the library he would have something interesting to relate. I only wish I had used a tape recorder to record all the amusing stories regarding Hartranft, the Schwenckfelds, Jacobus, and his seminary professors and pals. He insisted on an Archives room and asked that I be the Archivist.

Through the efforts of Dr Johnson and the librarian, Elmer J. Cook, a large and airy room in the Tower of Avery Hall was opened in the summer of 1940 for the treasures relating to the history of the Seminary. Furniture and cases were moved into the room in the Fall and material was re-adjusted. Fifty black manuscript boxes were ordered and a system of classification worked out similar to that used in the Mt Holyoke Archives. Dr Johnson and I went up to Mt Holyoke, one day, and talked with the librarian in charge and she recommended the system that we used. ^{XX}

When Dr Macdonald's Arabian Nights collection was presented to the library in 1941, the Arabic books were moved into this room in the Tower, and steel stacks were placed there. The Archives then moved into the present Pratt room but this room did not prove suitable, particularly for the manuscript material, as the heating pipes made the room very hot. After Dr Calverley retired all the Archival material was shelved in his office and in his class room (1954) and later found its way again into the Tower. (1958)

In 1943 Dr Johnson took Prof Battles and myself out to the old buildings in East Windsor Hill where we found the home of Erastus Ellsworth, properly labelled, with a large brass plate on the door. The beautiful white house of Bennet Tyler had the date of the building but no recognition of its being the home of our first President. The old buildings have been torn down but the white pillars

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of the Chapel are in the new High School, the Ellsworth Memorial High School, as well as the cornerstone with the same inscription: Theological Institute of Connecticut, 1834. In back of the High School is the Old Windsor Hill cemetery, owned by the Seminary, with graves of Asahel Nettleton, Erastus Ellsworth and his wife and three children. There is a tall column on which are inscribed the names of Bennet Tyler, his wife, two sons, two daughter-in-laws, and three grand-children. Further down the street is the Edwards Cemetery, and on the same side, we think, is the house built by Asahel Nettleton.

Here is something interesting that shows why it is important to have an Archivist - at least one who knows where everything is. In 1959, while sorting letters, an interesting manuscript turned up. As I mentioned before, Bennet Tyler wrote a life of Asahel Nettleton and the letters were stored in a trunk. No one at the Seminary could solve the mystery of the recent request dated May 1913 which I found in 1959! Dean Jacobus had received a letter of May 1913 from Anson Phelps Stokes of Yale University asking for an autograph letter of Bennet Tyler, to be added to the collection of engravings and autograph letters of Yale graduates. He was unable to find any letter from Bennet Tyler and wrote Dean Jacobus: "As he was the founder of your Divinity School I have thought that possibly you could secure for me some letter of his." Dean Jacobus wrote: "I think that we may be, if not now, at least in the near future, in a position to do you real service in this matter. A large collection of letters and other manuscripts from the time of Dr Tyler is to be handed over to the Seminary Library..." This collection was the George Calhoun collection. In June of the same year Mr Ananikian, Assistant Librarian, checked over these manuscripts and could find no Bennet Tyler letter. In 1914 Dean Jacobus wrote again: "I have renewed the search among the papers and documents and have discovered some letters from Dr Tyler among the correspondence of Dr A.C. Thompson but these letters are firmly bound in covers from which it may be quite difficult if not impossible, to extract them, but I am sure that Dr Thayer

and you can arrange some way to the satisfaction of both...I am sorry for the delay but your inquiry came when Dr Thayer was absent on the continent." Finally, in January 1914, when Dr Thayer returned, a letter was found in the Archives "of which the assistants were not aware existed."

Another interesting item found in the Archives was a letter dated March 6, 1907 from President William Douglas Mackenzie to Colonel Cheney proposing "A Bushnell Memorial Hall for Hartford." Bushnell Hall was dedicated in 1930. Dr Mackenzie wrote: "About two years ago a Committee of the Seminary Faculty discussed the possibilities of development on its property at the corner of Farmington Avenue and Broad Street. It is well known that the Chapel has been used by various clubs and societies in the city for lectures. It is also known that the Seminary library, the third largest theological library in the United States, is practically a public library. Not only all clergymen but all citizens of repute are allowed freely the use of the books and even to take them home for study. There can be no doubt that the city of Hartford is in need of an adequate hall. We decided to put into our plans a large conference hall on Farmington Ave., holding 1200 or 1500 people - must have a first class organ and accomodation for orchestra...The Seminary proposes to make a valuable contribution; would contribute a location with money value of \$40,000; it will contribute appliances for heating and lighting and administration; The whole gift to the City would represent \$70,000; use of halls free of rent - the only charge being for light, heat and attendance."

MYSTERIOUS PORTRAITS ~~IN~~ THOMPSON FAMILY

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A portrait of Augustus C. Thompson was given to the Seminary by Friends on November 10, 1897. When it was removed for cleaning two pil portraits were found on the back of the portrait, the same size as the Augustus Thompson portrait. No one has been able to tell who they are. I even called in Maynard Hazen, ^x years ago and he could not identify them. Could they be pictures of Augustus and his first wife Sarah Strong? There is no date on the portraits. Augustus Thompson graduated from the Theological Institute in 1838 and went to the Eliot Church in Roxbury, Mass., 1842-1891. He married Sarah Elizabeth Strong, grand^ddaughter of Governor Caleb Strong of Massachusetts. They were married June 3, 1841. She died May 11, 1857. In volume 1 of A.C. Thompson's Miscellaneous Letters there is the following letter from Lewis Strong, the brother of Sarah's father, Theodore Strong:

Northampton, May 5, 1854

Dear Sir:

I received a day or two since your letter...and this morning the lithograph copy of the Winstanley (?) picture by express, and cannot forbear to thank you very sincerely for both.

The lithograph, as a work of art, is no doubt very good; but the original picture must be very inferior to the painting you have by Stuart, or the copy of the latter in my possession by Harding. The small engraving, prefixed to the brief Memoir (principally) by C.I. Parker, published some years ago in the American Qtly Register was made, as you probably know, from the Stuart picture.

Very truly yours
Lewis Strong

Lewis Strong was, evidently, trying to trace the where-about of the Gilbert Stuart portrait of Governor Caleb Strong. The following interesting letter, also found in the A.C. Thompson Miscellaneous Letters, in the Case Memorial Library Archives, shows some light on the subject.

To Augustus C. Thompson, from Lewis Strong, Northampton, Mass., Dec 15, 1855

Dear Sir:

I received some days ago your letter of the 6th instnt, and have been hoping to find among my papers more distinct evidence that I have been able to, of the arrangement between Theodore and my sisters respecting the portrait of my father. I remember that this picture was assigned to Theodore and the time piece to me - the former being estimated at \$120 and the latter at \$150, its supposed cost.

Sally gave me her share of the timepiece, and I made a note to Clarissa (and it was no doubt afterwards paid) for \$107.52, embracing \$75 the

** grandson of William Thompson, Theodore's daughter Mary Butler who married Washington Hazen (175-1862)*

amount of her share of it. My impressions are very strong, that Sally relinquished also to Theodore her interest in the painting, and that he gave his note to her for her share of sundry articles of furniture, and his note to Clarissa for a like sum, with the addition of \$60 for her share of the painting. Probably Clarissa's note was never paid - and I am very confident Mr Phoenix wrote me some three or four years ago that Sally's was also still due.

Mr Dwight mentioned the matter to me some weeks ago, and though I then told him I saw no impropriety in his writing to you upon the subject, I now regret that I did not discourage his doing so, as I am satisfied from your remarks, that you would be reluctant to part with the picture, if you can retain it without impropriety, and I see not, upon reflection, if it is to be relinquished at all, why Sally has not an equal interest in it with Clarissa's children.

On the whole, therefore, I am inclined to think you had better write Edward that though you would be glad, on account of your children, to retain the picture you are equal willing to make any such disposition of it, as the other members of my father's family may, under all circumstances, deem equitable and best. I have no wish to interfere any claims of my own and yet, on the score of pecuniary demands upon Theodore's estate, neither Clarissa's children nor Sally have a tithe of the interest in the picture I have.

I sincerely congratulate you upon your safe return after your long absence...

Respectively and with the Sincerest Affection, Yours

L. Strong.

Notes:

Children of Governor Caleb Strong and his wife Sarah (Hooker) Strong.

1. Theodore, Jan 13, 1779. Yale 1797; m. Je 3, 1806 Martha (Patty) Allen
2. Sara, Feb 19=1781-Oct 26, 1783
3. Clarissa, Je 14, 1783; m. Timothy Dwight; d. Feb 15, 1855
4. Lewis; Je 9, 1785; d. Oct 25, 1863
5. Sarah, Jly 22, 1787; m. Alexander Phoenix. d. Je 10, 1856
6. Edward, Jly 2, 1790; d. May 6, 1813
7. Julia, Ap 1, 1793-Oct 1, 1818
8. Phebe, Mar 22, 1795-Sept 10, 1799
9. Philip, Feb 27, 1799-Aug 17, 1800

Theodore Strong and Martha (Allen) Strong had a daughter Sarah Elizabeth, April 30, 1809; married Augustus C. Thompson of Roxbury, Mass., June 3, 1841 and died in Somerville, Mass. May 11, 1857. They had five children.

197a 5
Prof William Thompson was the son of Deacon Augustus and Kezia Hopkins Thompson and was born in Goshen, Conn., Feb 18, 1803. He studied at Goshen and Sharon Academy and entered Union College September 1824, graduating in 1826 with honor. He became principal of Amherst Academy and then went to Andover Theological Seminary in 1832. He was ordained at the Congregational Church at North Bridgewater, Mass., Sept 17, 1833 and was pastor there from 1833 to 1834. He came to the Theological Institute of Connecticut in 1834 and became Professor of Hebrew language and literature, 1834-1881. He was acting President (or Dean) after the death of Bennet Tyler and before the coming of President Chester David Hartranft. He married Eliza W. Butler of Northampton on Sept 25, 1834. He had five children, the youngest being Mary Butler Thompson. She married Sept 1, 1869 Azel Washburn Hazen (HTS 1868) and lived in Middletown. Three children were born to her but the two daughters died at the age of one year. The youngest was Maynard Thompson Hazen, a trustee of the Seminary from 1920 until his death.

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The Strong's are buried in the Northampton Burying Ground.

In Memory of

CALEB STRONG

late Governor of Massachusetts
who, after a life universal for piety and
devotion to the public service
died Nov 7, 1819,

In the 75th year of his age.

"The memory of the just is blessed."

In Memory of Mrs Sarah Strong, the wife of Caleb Strong, and daughter of the Rev. John Hooker, who, having early devoted herself to the service of her Redeemer, and through life exemplified the virtues and graces of his religion, gently breathed out her spirit, in humble reliance upon his power and love, on the 12th day of Feb. 1817, in the 60th year of her age.

Though hope and trust and patient resignation shone serene,
The Christian's pattern, and the friends' support,
Their work fulfilled, those graces have resigned
Their seat to perfect love and endless praise.

In memory of Sarah Strong, the daughter of Caleb and Sarah Strong, who died Oct 26, 1783 aged 2 years and 3 months.

In Memory of Edward Strong, Son of Caleb Strong and Sarah, his wife. He was born July 2, 1790 and educated at Harvard College; but his fair prospects of usefulness and distinction were closed by his death, May 6, 1813 in the 23rd year of his age.

Here lies the body of Phebe Strong, the daughter of Caleb Strong, Esq., and Mrs Sarah his wife, who died Sept 10, 1799, aged 4 years and 5 months.

Here lies the body of Philip Strong, the son of Caleb Strong, Esq., and Sarah his wife, died Aug 17, 1800, aged 1 year and 5 months.

In memory of Julia A. Strong, daughter of Caleb Strong and Sarah, his wife, whose life was employed in active benevolence, and who died in full hope of a happy immortality October 1st, 1818, aged 25 years...

Elizabeth C., daughter of Lewis and Maria Strong, died June 20, 1815, aged 3 years.

Julia M., daughter of Lewis and Maria Strong, died Nov 20, 1822, aged 2 years and 5 mos.

In remembrance of Rev Caleb Strong, son of Lewis and Maria Strong, for seven years Pastor of the American Presbyterian Church at Montreal, who died in that city, universally beloved and lamented, January 4, 1847, aged 31 years.

Maria C. daughter of Lewis and Maria Strong, died Aug 28, 1836, aged 8 years.

In remembrance of Theodore Strong, son of Lewis and Maria Strong, who having secured the affection and awakened the fondest hopes of a large circle of friends, died Aug 31, 1848, aged 22 years...

In memory of Julia August Strong, youngest daughter of Theodore and Martha Strong, born Mar 30, 1822, died Nov 10, 1827, aged 5 years and 7 months...

In memory of Martha Ann Strong, daughter of Theodore and Martha Strong, was born June 3, 1811 and died Aug 17, 1831, in the 21st year of her age.

Thompson Family

198 a

Deacon Augustus Thompson was born in Goshen, Connecticut, March 31, 1770 and married Kezia Hopkins of Great Barrington, November 27, 1795. They had:

Oliver, Jan 10, 1797; married Emma E. Heart

Charles J. Oct 11, 1800 - October 23, 1823

Ruth, Oct 11, 1803; m. Eleazer Lord

William, Feb 18, 1806; m. Eliza W. Butler

Chloe, Feb 18, 1809; m. John Jenkins.

Augustus Charles, April 30, 1812; m. Elizabeth Strong

William Thompson studied at Goshen, and Sharon Academy and entered Union College September 1824, graduating 1826 with honor; became principal of Amherst Academy and then went to Andover Theological Seminary 1832; ordained at the Congregational Church at North Bridgewater, Mass, Sept 17, 1833, and was pastor there from 1833 to 1834. He came to the Theological Institute of Connecticut in 1834 and became Professor of Hebrew language and literature, 1834-1881, and emeritus until 1889. He was also acting President (or Dean) after the death of Bennet Tyler and before the coming of President Chester David Hartnuff.

He married Sept 25, 1834 Eliza W. Butler of Northampton, Mass. She died January 29, 1879. They had:

Charles Oliver Sept 25, 1836

William Augustus Nov 27, 1838 *M. Maria Dolie*

Sarah Elizabeth Nov 17, 1840

Samuel Hopkins May 4, 1843

Mary Butler, Jan 23, 1846

Mary Butler Thompson m. Sept 1, 1869 Azel Washburn Hazen (HTS 1868) and lived in Middletown, Conn. They had: Frances Elizabeth, 1872-1872, Mary Washburn 1874-1875 and Maynard Thompson, 1887.

On March 21, 1969 an oil portrait of William Thompson, painted by Charles Neel Flagg '97 was presented to the Hartford Seminary Foundation. This portrait was in the Hazen home on Asylum Avenue.

MATERIAL THAT WAS SHELVED IN STEEL CABINETS IN ARCHIVES ROOM

CASE I

Perry, A.T. Semens. 6 boxes
Vermilye. . Semens, 1840-1869
Material in Black boxes - Vermilye, Nettleton or Tyler??? - too brittle to invest-
gate)
Account books, 1908-1911 3 books
Alumni Ass'n of Eastern New England - Records
Alumni Ass'n of Western Mass. Records
Alumni - Dr Hartranft's Handbook
Anderson Club
Charity Fund - 2 account books
Choral Union - Hosmer Hall Account Book
 Subscribers 1891-1893
Chorus. Committee for promotion 1881
Church of the Theological Institute. Account Book 1835-1864
Conference on ministry. Account book 10/27/23
East Windsor Academy- Account Book
 Students
Endowment Committee - 2 books
Guests 1877, 1880-1883, 1885-1886, 1888-1889
HSRP. Ladies Advisory Board. Minutes 1904-1912
 Trustees-Minutes, 1905-1910, 1911-1913
HSF- Committee on Religious meetings 1914-1932
HTS - Press
 Public relations Committee 1889-1892
 Publications
 Record 1890-1891
Hosmer Hall-Repairing and cleaning account
Library-Accounts 1891-1900 2 books 1900-1910, 1901-1904, 1904-1910
 Lists of serials
Missionary Ass'n, 1847-1859 (Contains student's notes-astronomical observations)
Hale Donation Fund, Will of Sarah Hale
 Minutes 1804-1925
Rheinberger Club - Absence excuses
School for Church Musicians 3 books
Society of Inquiry 1834-1853
Steam-Account books (2 small books)
Students - Lists (2 books)
 Practical work 1904-1906
 Summer work 1914
Student Ass'n- Sec. reports 1891-1906
 Treasurer's 1901-1941 (missing Sept 1926-Sept 1933)
Subjects discussed at Conferences 1844-1887
Subscriptions- Box (2 little books)
Theological Institute- Account of Board and Scholarship 1878-1885
 Account books 1865-1874, 1871
Treasurer. Bissell, L.P. Check books 1890-1891
Thompson, W. Topics for Middle Class 1874
Women's Advisory Board 1899-1914
Womans Club- Broad St, My 1937-Jan 1938
Wood - Record 1836-1837
3 Black boxes of Treasurer's material
3 books of cash receipts 1921-1929, 1933-1934, 1934

Bills and Receipts 1834-1836; 1837-1852; 1853-1863; 1891-1892 ?
Treasurer's Reports 1844-1879
Receipts East Windsor Hill Academy 1870 -1888 (N.Case) 1900

Also Receipts in folders
Treasurer's reports May 1879-1928 Box
Webster-Blanchard - Audit. 1929-1949 (lacks 1945)
Barstow - Budget proposals 1937-1939
Barstow - Questionnaire to Theol.Sem. re salaries

Case 2- Case 3

Black boxes on Tyler, Hartranft, Mackenzie, Barstow, Stafford

Inauguration material also on the Presidents

A, A unsorted; B.B. B unsorted. Bl-Bz; C; Capen (2) Case, Co-Cz; C unsorted; Capen vol. D, E, F, and F unsorted; G, G unsorted; Ha (H-Har); He Semi Centennial; Hg 75th; HhC Centenary; HhC Dedication; Proceedings typed in black binder; Hi Academic; Deans Reports 1907-1943; HSF Faculty; Academic folders; Student Council; Student roll; Hj Alumni Ass'n; Hk Alumni in missions; Alumni by classes 1830-1914; Hp Library; Hq Miscellaneous-Parties; Hr Pastoral Union; Hs Presidents; Hu Trustees; Hv Woman's Board (2 boxes, 1 red envelope; 2 books; letters in envelope; I-J; K.KE Kennedy School of Missions; L, Ma; Me-Mz; N-O (2); P (2); R, RE Religious Education School; R-S unsorted; S (2); T (2); U; W-Z

Macdonald D.B. Material - Mary Bartlett Macdonald Manuscripts; Christian Mission work in Cairo; A Play; Thawing of the Iceberg: a novel; Notes (1873); Drawing book; Diary of trip to Cairo 1907-1908; Automatic writing (2 books); Catalogue of books; "Isis" travel notes; Verse translations of certain poems of Amr al-Qais; Mountains of the Moon; The Old and the New; The Coptic Church; Paper on Sir Walter Scott; Gohe to seed; Manuscript notes; Colonies of America and the idea of independence; Obituary on Susan Mitchell; Theory of The Hunting of the Shark.

Macdonald, D.B. Review of books and notes taken during U of Glasgow days; 1884-1885; Lectures in Junior Hebrew class 1885-1886; Sermons: Genesis 23, 13p. Gen. 45:8 Matt. 21, 33-46, 20p. Matt. 5:8 27p. Mark 14:41 27p. Luke 6:27-38 21p. John 1:6 18p. John 14:27 18p. John 18:38 15p. Catalogue of his library; Diary of trip to Cairo, 1908; Correspondence on Arabian Nights; On death of Mrs Macdonald - Memorial deer in Asylum Church.

Case 4

2 binders of Greek and Roman Law - Eddy collection

Diaries and date books - Warrington - Capen - Autograph book; Samuel Capen; Book B, March 1870; Sam Capen-Treasurer Advisory Committee of 6 Cong. Miss.

Sec. 1904-1910; S. Capen Diary May 12, 1863-Aug 15 1875 1865
Capen, E.W. Copies of letters to ABCFM 1906-1911 2 books; Diaries of Trip abroad - No date; Diaries 1891-1894 3 note books; Diaries Aug 1890-Jan 1947; Capen, Lydia- Handwritten diaries of trip to Mission Stations Aug 1907-Je 1909; Capen, E.W. Line-a-day diaries 1900-1906; Lydia Capen-Line-a-day diary 1899-1955; Cash books, guest books, jokes etc Lydia Capen;

Hedous, L. Diaries, note books etc; Emilia A Brewer - Smyrna;
Anon. notes; Notes on Bible; Galley proof of W.A. Pleuthner "More power to your church"
Manuscript Books: Al95, 86-90, 96, 103, 105, 108-109, 113, 118-119, 121-137, 138-143, 146
T. Laurie; W.H. Moore Journals 1837-1871; J. Fowler - 3 vols of notes; Al95, 106 and 152 oversize

Psalm Tune books no. 2-34, 360141; Music MSS Al95, 149; 7 MSS; John May's Book; L.S. Hobbs; Silvestre de Sacy; Doctrines of the Apostles according to the Arabians; MS of S. Dorrance

2 Corpus Schwenckfeldianorum boxes; coin box; 3 HTS medals of Retired Faculty; Barstow Bible; Nettleton Psalms; Fisk MSS (in green box); Tyler papers; Gillett; Hartranft Prize papers- Gillett, Fiske, Kilbon (2), JS Barton, WDBliss, Kingman, CSLane, RRhees, W. Walker; Lipsius books; Miller-Bahai Movement; Thomson-Isaac of Nin

Isaac of Ninevah; Material on Seal in Steel drawers, Case No. 2 Commencement
Batons

Prudential Committee 1837-1881

Letters oversize A - Z (2 boxes)

Nettleton Semons - Too brittle to handle

Case 5 THOMPSON MATERIAL (Case I in Glass Cabinet)

Authorship: 1842-67; 1843-1870; 1858-1876; 1876-1882; 1883-1886; 1888-1890;
1891-1894; 1895-1897 8 vels.

Letters of Condolence 2v; Pastoral reminiscences v.1-24, 1843-1858

v.2 Journal Memoranda 1843-1857; v.3 1858-1863; v.4 1863-1866; v.5 1866-1867
24 vels; Personal Reminis. Cuba and the West 1851-1852; Deputation to
England 1878; Deputation to India 3 vels; Ministry 1841-1857; Sermons and
Addresses 1842-1857; Sundry journeys 1838-1857; Tour of 1864; Tour of 1871
2 vels; 1877; 1888 2 vels; Aurora; Biographical notices; Dakota Miss. 1882;
HTS Correspondence 1886, 1885, 1886, 1856-97; Memoranda 1838-1839; Miscellan.
Addresses 1845-1874; Miscell. manuscripts 1880-1882; HTS v.1 1882-1892; HTS
v.2 1885-1897; Autobiography v.11; Portfolio v.1-3 (Clippings); Prayer
meeting 1866; Records India Deputation 2 vels; Religious meeting 3 vels;
Reviews; Salve; Theol. Miss; Yale. 4 black notebooks of CDT in red box;
Black diary of trip abroad of Maria Debie Thompson Je 24, 1878; Another one
1901 in red box.

Autograph letters v.1 (cut up and placed in steel drawers, Case no.

v.2 1827-1856; v.3 1851-1860; In back "Autographs"

v.4 Sermons etc (Many removed and placed in steel drawer)

3 letters from E. Burgess to S. J. Mills 1817; Miscell. letters v.1 1838-1869
family etc v.3 Mostly by Rufus Anderson.

Letters re Lectures v.1 1876; v.2 1878-1880; v.3 1882-1885; v.4 1885-1888;
v.5 1888-1894; v.6 1894-1897

Letters on Miss. Bibliography; Newspaper clippings on Missions. (Large thick
book

Scrap book on music; Album of pictures (Green); Album with pictures hand-
painted on "celephane"; Scrap book of letters re ABCFM 1889-1890

2 folders on A. C. Thompson; Cat of his Mission Library; 2 boxes of letters
from ACT to Dr Hartnft and Alfred Perry, Librarian 1869-1901; 2 Record
books 0 Copies of letters re ABCFM. Rufus Anderson-Letter to Sandwich
Islands, Jly 19, 1848

*all this material is being re-catalogued
by the new Archivist, and these list should be
carefully checked & each individual entry located.*

*See also on Lib Reference & archival questions,
pp. 156-161*

pp 199-201

PICTURES IN ALBUMS - MISSIONARIES
A. C. THOMPSON COLLECTION

Album No.1

Merle D'Aubigan - Switzerland
 Rev. Dr. Hodge - Princeton
 Rev Dr. Robinson - Union
 Rev William Ellis - Madagascar
 Miss Ellis - His grand-daughter
 Rev Mr Moffatt - South Africa
 Rev Dr. Hepburn - Japan
 Dr Lyman Beecher
 Rev William Ellis - England. One of the first missionaries - Two years in the
 Sandwich Islands from April 16, 1822. Dated March 26, 1868
 Rev Asa D. Smith - President Dartmouth College
 Rev Dr Peck - Secretary of the Bible Society, N.Y. Baptist Missionary Board
 Rev Dr Brigham - Secretary of Bible Society, N.Y.
 Rev Daniel Butler - Secretary of Bible Society, Boston
 Rev Dr Busk - ABCFM, N.Y.
 Rev H.B. Hooker - Boston Home Mission
 Mary Hooker
 Father Cleaveland - Boston
 Deacon John Proctor - Boston
 Rev and Mrs S.B. Treat
 Rev Edward N. Kirk - Boston
 Deacon N. Willis - Boston
 Charles Stoddard, Esquire - Boston
 Hon. John Aiken - Andover
 James M. Gordon
 Langdon S. Ward
 Rev Isaac Worcester
 Hon. William S. Eustis
 Hon Christopher Roberts - New York
 Judge Morris - Springfield
 Rev David Green - Secretary ABCFM
 Rev John O. Means - Secretary ABCFM
 Hon Sam H. Walley
 Dr Henry Bartlett
 Rev E. Lacy - San Francisco
 John H. Titcomb - San Francisco
 Moses L. Hale - Boston
 Lord Derby
 Rev Edward Ballard - Cheshire, Conn.
 Rev Dr. Chickering - Portland, Maine
 Rev Mr Wiley - San Francisco
 Mrs Wiley
 Mr and Mrs Charles Hulbert
 Capt Joseph Murdock
 Dr R.W. Wood
 Admiral Dupont
 Dr Eustace Trenor
 Miss Helen Peabody

Album No.2

Rev S.H.Calhoun - Syria
 Rev and Mrs William Goodell - Constantinople
 Rev Samuel Rhea - Persia
 Dr Pratt - Turkey
 Rev P.O.Powers - Turkey
 Mrs Cummings and son-China
 Rev and Mrs M.P.Parmelee, Rev and Mrs Joseph K.Greene - Turkey
 Rev and Mrs Coan - Persia
 Rev and Mrs Munger-India
 Rev and Mrs Hartwell-China
 Rev and Mrs Bissell-India
 The Misses West-Turkey
 Rev and Mrs Merwin-N.Y.
 Hon and Mrs Charles Bishop - Sandwich Islands
 Hon R.C.Wyllis- Foreign Minister to the Sandwich Islands
 Fidelia Fisk - Persia
 Rev F.Williams - Turkey
 Rev Thomas Laurie
 Mrs Leonard-Turkey
 Rev and Mrs Wheeler-Turkey
 Mrs Bridgman-China
 Rev and Mrs Edwards and child - Mexico
 Rev Mr Cochran-Persia
 Rev Edward Bliss-Turkey
 Japanese group
 Sandwich Islands
 Rev Daniel Bliss - Syria
 Mrs Henry H.Jessup-Syria
 Rev and Mrs Samuel Jessup
 Mrs Vallentine-India
 Rev and Mrs Trowbridge-Turkey
 Mrs Thomson-China
 Rev and Mrs Perkins-Persia
 Rev and Mrs Hunt-China
 Prince Lunailo-King William
 Rev and Mrs John Dominis, Governor of Hawaii

Album No.3

Schamyl - Circassian Chief	Blind Bulgarian Fiddler
Rev Ira F. Pattison	Egyptian Donkey
Koord	Egyptian Water Carrier
Arab Beggar	Chinese General in Chief
Turkish Moolah	Chinese Emperor
Armenian Priest	Madonna by Murillo
Armenian lady	Transfiguration by Raphael
Dirvishes	
Watchman	

Rufus Anderson from his Missionary Children, Sept 26, 1866

1. Gordon Hall - E.W.Bardwell - J.R.Bardwell - Henry A. French - Henry W.Nallantine
Mrs Ballantine
2. Mrs E.Augusta (Abbot)Dean 1868 - Horace A. and Carrie and Walter; Frank W. and George F. Dean - Anni Abbott (Bombay 1901) - Mrs Emily M.(Fairbank) Smith, wife of F.Smith (Ceylon 1892) - Children of S.B.Fairbank.
3. E.D.Ballantine (Mrs Harding - India 1892) - Julia Ballantine (Mrs Greenwood)0
Mrs Anna Ballantine Parl 1892 - Henry Ballantine (India 1892)- William Ballantine (India 1892) - John Ballantine
4. Ruby S. Harding (Mrs Henry S./Fairbank India 1892) -mHenry C.Bruce 1868 -
Hattie Louisa Bruce 1868 (India 1892) - William C. Wood - Edward A. Wood -
Chloe Abbott (Mrs Evans Rhyde)
5. Sarah J. Hume- Katie Hume (Mrs Miller) - Hannah C. Hume - Robert A. Hume -
Edward S. Hume (HTS 1875) -mIsabella W. Hume.
6. Mrs Mary (Ballantine) Fairbank - Anna, Katie, Henry, Gracie and Eddie Fairbank.
Anna became Mrs Wood and Katie, Mrs Robert Hume - Rev S.B.Fairbank - Ruby
Harding (Mrs Henry Fairbanks) - Louise Bissell (Mrs Allan Bacon)

- 7 Mary Burgess - Abbey Burgess (Mrs Robert A. Hume) - Edward P. Wilder - Louisa, Dwight, Emily, Harry Bissell - Mary H. Barker
- 8 Fannie Hazen (Mrs Gates) and Mary Hazen - Mr and Mrs Isaac Taylor - Hazen boys.
- 9 Joseph T. Tracy - Charles Tracy - James E. Tracy - Arthur Muzzy - Alice Muzzy - George H. Tracy
- 10 Lottie E. Chandler (Mrs Edward Hume) - S.C. Chandler Mrs Jennie Minor Chandler - Jennie F. Chandler (Mrs Torke) - Edith S. Yorke - Myron W. Hunt
- 11 Martha S. Taylor - Horace J. Taylor - Isaac Taylor - Luly N. Taylor - Mary E. Webb (Mrs Gooch) - Ellen S. Webb
- 12 John S. Burnell - Charles R. Burnell - Alfred H. Burnell
- 13 Mrs Mary E. (Herrick) Dunklee - James F. Herrick - William H. Herrick - Joseph Herrick - Emily J. Herrick (Mrs George Martin) - David S. Herrick
- 14 Fannie A. Shelton (Mrs Bissell) - Julia S. Shelton (Mrs Van Tapell) - Charles H. Shelton - William Scudder
- 15 Henry M. Scudder - Joseph Scudder - E.C. Scudder - Vida Scudder - H.J. Randall (Mrs Burroughs) and M.E. Randall (Mrs Hugh Worsley) - Anna M. Randall (Mrs Charles S. Holyoke and Henrietta Randall (Mrs John S. Chandler)
- 16 Edwain Case Washburn - David Scudder Washburn - Annie H. Capron - Laura E. Capron (Mrs James D. Keith)
- 17 Rev H. Richard Hoisington - Anna M. (Hoisington) Porter - Mrs Sarah (Hoisington) Stoddard - Mrs Lucy (Hoisington) Clark - Laura A. Lord - Rev Edwin S. and Mary C. Lord
- 18 Joseph A. Sanders - Charles S. Sanders - William H. Sanders - Marshall D. Sanders - Frank K. Sanders - Jesse E. Hunt
- 19 William S. Howland - S.W. Howland - Susan R. Howland - Edward H. Howland - John Howland - Lizzie, Marian and Jamie Quick
- 20 Thomas S. Smith - Eunice M. Smith - William H. Smith - Laura P. Smith - Henry H. Smith - Mary E. Smith
- 21 S.C. Whittelsey - C.M. Whittelsey - T.A. and B. Fay Mills - Emma M. Barnum - Katy Mary Barnum - Hattie Isabella Farnum
- 22 Mrs Mary (Goodell) Barnum - Isabella H. Goodell - Henry H. Goodell - Emma S. Goodell - Mrs Henrietta (Hamlin) Washburn - George H. Washburn
- 23 Joseph A. Greene - Edward Miller Greene - Edwin W. Bliss - Elizabeth K. Greene - Frederick D. Greene - Fannie A. Greene
- 24 William B. Dwight - Mrs Eliza (Schneider) Dwight - Henry Dwight and Mrs Mary (Bliss) Dwight - Mrs Sarah H. (Dwight) Riggs - Cornelia P. Dwight - Susie E. Dwight
- 25 Charles A.S. Dwight - Della C. Parsons (Mrs Charles Riggs - Louisa and Frederick J. Parsons - Henry B., Emma L. and Charles W. Parson - Albert H., and Fannie L. Pratt - Helen Pratt - Addie and Jennie Parmelee

- 26 David A. Richardson - Mary Merriam (Mrs Conans) - Mrs Martha (Johnston) Walker-
Hattie M. Dodd (Mrs Thomas Carter) - Isabella and William S. Dodd - Carrie K.
(Ladd) Webber
- 27 Mrs Mary (Goodell) Barnum - Herman M. Barnum - Dr William Goodell - Mrs Alice
(Goodell) Prime - James Bird and Elsie (Goodell) Bird - William Abbott Perkins
and Herbert Barrington Perkins
- 28 Susie M. Everett - Eleanor M. Everett & James, Willie and Lizzie Clark - Mary C.
Peabody - Lucy A. Peabody - Charles J. Peabody
- 29 Henry D. Dwight - Mary L. Dwight - Isabella F. Dwight - William Bird & Willie
D.P. and Isabella S. Bliss (Mrs Henry D. Dwight) - Laura A. Bliss
- 30 Mrs Walker and Fred, Hattie and Dean - Nellie B. Walker - Lobdell - Talcott
Williams - Cornelia P. Williams (Mrs W. Chambers) - H. Dwight Williams
- 31 Emily Wheeler - Wilmot Wheeler - Susir (Wheeler) Friend
- 32 Hattie G. Powers - Frederick P. Powers - Rev P.O. Powers - Annie West - Lucy West
- 33 Henry S. Vandyck - Edward A. Van Dyck - William Van Dyck - Mary Bird (Mrs Van
Lennep) and Carrie Bird - Harriet L. Keyes - William Jessup
- 34 Mr Benton' s family
- 35 Emily Calhoun - Mary Bliss (Mrs Dale) - Howard Bliss - George A. Ford - Nathan
Ford
- 36 Mary E. Smith (Mrs Marcy) - Charles H. Smith - Sarah B. Smith (Mrs Theo Stiles)-
Benjamin Eli Smith
- 37 Sophia and Emily Stocking - Judith Cochran (Mrs Crawford)
- 38 Rev William R. Stocking - Mrs Isabella (Baker) Stocking - Rebecca Jones - Judith,
Catherine, Joseph and Theodore Cochran - Mary M. Cochran (Mrs W.H. Cook) - Mrs D.W.
Cochran
- 39 Annie Dwight, Foster Audley and Sylvia Perkibs Rhea
- 40 Mrs Lucy (Wright) Mitchell - Kittie E. Wright - Sarah Wright - Mary W. Wright -
John H. Wright - Sarah Stoddard
- 41 Ellen Louise Peet - Lynn Plimpton Peet - Edward Wright Peet
- 42 John W. Cummings - George S. Cummings - William H. Pohlman - Jane S. Peet -
Fannie E. Peet - Anna S. Peet
- 43 Charles S. Hartwell - Emily S. Hartwell - George E. Hartwell - Carrie A. Hartwell
- 44 Martha M. Caswell - Frances H. Caswell - Stephen S. Caswell - Lizzie S. Robbins -
Frederick B. Robinson - John C. Robinson
- 45 King Kamehameha - Prince of Hawaii 1862 - Major Morhomua, Commander in Chief
of the King's forces - Mrs L.M. Morhomua

- 46 Lewis H. Hemenway - Edward A. Hemenway - Clara L. Hemenway - Emma L. (Smith) Dillingham - Samuel T. Alexander - T. Munson Coan
- 47 Helen S. Judd - Mrs Laura (Judd) Dickson - Charles Hastings Judd - Judge A. Francis Judd - Mrs Sybil (Judd) Carter - Julia Judd
- 48 Hiram Bingham - Mrs C.N. Bingham - Elizabeth Bingham - L. Richards Williston - Rev Anderson O. Forbes - Maria Rebecca Forbes
- 49 William W. Hall - Mrs Lizzie V.C. Hall - William Gulick - Mrs Louisa (Johnson) Bindt - Anna Faris - Mrs Ann (Alexander) Dickey - Emma (Smith) Dillingham and (Johnson) Fyfe
- 50 Lydia S. Doane - Ives - Mary D. Rice Isenberg - Ella H. Paris - John D. Paris - Fidelia M. Lyons
- 51 Mary S. Rice and Mrs Anna (Rice) Cooke - William Rice - George H. Dole - Mrs Annie Eliza (Clark) Gulick - Mrs Lucinda (Clark) Severance and Luther Severance - Albert B. Clark
- 52 Francis O. Lyman - Sanford B. Dole - James C. Bailey - Charles K. Clark - Rev Oliver O. Emerson - Harvey Hitchcock
- 53 Justin E. Emerson - Missionary children at the ABCFM meeting in Springfield 1864 - Rev C.J. Mills and wife - Prof W.D. Alexander - W.H. Bailey - Harriet F. Coan
- 54 Mrs Pogue - Jane Knox Pogue - Samuel Whitney Pogue - Emily E. Pogue - William F. Pogue - Maria Pogue
- 55 Alice M. Chamberlain - William Warren Chamberlain - J. Evarts Chamberlain - Levi T. Chamberlain - William Payson Millen - Fred S. and Francis A. Lyman
- 56 Warren Chamberlain and Alethea M. and Henry H. - Mrs W. Chamberlain (Celia Wright) - Martha A.J. Chamberlain - Mrs Bella (Chamberlain) Lyman - Ernest E. Lyman - Fred S. Lyman, Frankie, Anderson Lyman and Ellen G. Lyman
- 57 Seymour Pixley - Frederic Galen Snow - Caroline Snow - Emily Kimball Mellen - Grace S.F. Mellen - Margaret C.L. Mellen
- 58 W.A. Abraham - C.E. Abraham - A.J. Abraham - George A. Wilder - Emma S. Wilder - Samuel Fairbank Mellen
- 59 Addie B. Robbins - Whitman Robbins - Mary William Tyler (Mrs Gray) - Henry M. Rood - Sarah Rood - Edward Bennet Tyler
- 60 Henry N. McKinney - Mrs Oriana (Grout) Ireland - Lillie L. Ireland - Helen McKinney
- 61 Mrs Amelia (Spaulding) Brown - Mrs Eliza (Spaulding) Warren - J. Elkanah Walker - M. Ireland

BABYLONIAN TABLETS

Professor Lewis Bayles Paten reported for the year 1913-1914:

"The principal item of interest that I have to report for this year is the acquisition and deposition of a new collection of Babylonian cuneiform tablets. Through the generosity of Professor Jacobus and the appropriation of some money from the interest on the Research Fund and by the Library, the sum of \$1300 was put at my disposal. With this I have been able to secure 3200 Babylonian tablets dating all the way from the Dynasty of Ur, about 2500 B.C., down to the time of the Seleucid Dynasty, about 200 B.C. The tablets are most of them in fine condition and are very legible. The majority of them are baked. We have now an adequate apparatus for the study of Babylonian inscriptions for any student who may come to Hartford Seminary, and have a collection that will grow more and more valuable as the years advance.

"At its last meeting the Board of Trustees appropriated the sum of \$300 to be used in providing boxes and cases for these tablets. These I have purchased and have arranged the tablets in them. Each tablet is placed on cotton in a glass covered box and these boxes are disposed in large flat drawers. By this method the tablets are preserved from the disintegration caused by moisture and are rendered easily accessible. I have already begun a rough classification of the records into their respective historical periods and intend to carry out this classification so that eventually all the documents of a period will be brought together."

Note: Willis James, Vice President of the ABCFM started, through gifts, the Research Fund, in 1905.

BECK COLLECTION OF LUTHERANA

The Collection of Lutherana, belonging to the Library of the Hartford Seminary Foundation, was purchased through G.E. Stechert and Co., of New York from the Private Libraries of C.J. Stewart of London, and Friedrich Adolf Beck of Nördlingen, Germany, during the years 1882 - 1884.

Not long after the dedication of Hesmer Hall (1879) on Broad Street, Dr Chester David Hartranft was advised that many large private libraries in England were to be sold at auction among which were the Sunderland and Stewart Libraries. Catalogs were secured and it was found that they were rich in Reformation material. The year before Dr Hartranft told Newton Case, the Treasurer, that the Seminary's greatest need was a Library. Thereupon Newton Case told Dr Hartranft to buy a library and send bills to him. From that time on Dr Hartranft was given blank checks by Newton Case to purchase library books. The books from the Stewart Collection were received in December 1882 and these from the Beck Collection in June 1884. At the time of the acquisition it was pronounced by Philip Schaff as the best in the country and surpassed by few in Germany.

Luther's original pretest and "Appeal to a Council" (1518), "On Christian Liberty" (1521), "Defense against Malicious Judgment of John Eck" (1520) and many on the Peasants' Revolt, are among the valuable items. Here are his controversial writings in greater numbers than any other American library - particularly the works of the 1500s, of which there are 494 items. The collection, as a whole, contains more than 1,500 items.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN E.C. RICHARDSON, LIBRARIAN AND G.E. STECHERT

- Feb 2, 1884 "I hope that I shall soon learn that we secured the Beck Collection.
- Feb 13, 1884 "Isn't it about time we were hearing from Beck? I would like to get the books arranged before the end of the term."
- Feb 16, 1884 "Am rejoiced to hear of the Luther books."
- Feb 21, 1884 "I suppose you subscribed to the new edition of Luther when you got the Beck lot."

LUTHERANA (Continued)

- Feb 27, 1884 "I enclose check for \$507.53 but would like it still understood that it is only as the whole collection appears that it is accepted. I shall not enter the books 'till the rest come. You know it was taken only on condition that it should prove to be in all respects what it was represented. Please send me memoranda of the cost of the Luther books."
- Apr 24, 1884 "The various memorands of Luther let etc. came to hand today. I was very much disappointed not to get things cleared up for commencement and especially before I go away for the summer."
- Apr 25, 1884 "Do you suppose Beck has any part of edition of his catalogue of the Luther Collection left? If I could get 50 copies I could cut them up and use as a catalogue of the Luther Collection?"

CHINESE AND JAPANESE COLLECTIONS

In 1910-1911 a Chinese Collection of 1,000 items and a Japanese Collection of over 800 items and 400 photographs, were purchased, through the Lamson Fund for \$3,000 from Wilberforce Eames, a Bibliographer and former librarian of the Lenox Library of New York. He was also Librarian of the Bibliographical Society of America. He died December 6, 1937.

These collections were always known as the Eames Collection, and contained books principally in the Chinese and Japanese languages. Because this collection was bought as a whole, all books whether in Chinese, English, or other languages, were shelved together in the Chinese room. This was a small basement room in the Broad Street Library. After re-moval to Avery Hall they were in a room by themselves - the Chinese books in the large room, on the east corner of the third floor, and the Japanese in the smaller room, also on the eastern side.. Their catalogue cards were filed in separate drawers from the main collection. The cards were narrow cards and listed only the author and title entries - no subject cards. Some of these books were properly catalogued but in the process of moving the call numbers disappeared, covers came off and the books were not labelled. Some of these books were marked "missing" on the shelf list cards. Later in re-arranging the Chinese books in their new location in the Macdonald room I was able to locate the missing numbers by noticing the accession numbers.

Much of the Japanese Collection is valuable as items, particularly on the Ainu Religion were destroyed in the Japanese earthquake, and there are no books on this subject in Japan. This material cannot be replaced or found in other libraries. There are typewritten lists in two black binders in the Archives Room.

The Chinese Collection was greatly increased by donations from the Lewis Hodous estate.

HYMNOLOGICAL COLLECTION

This collection comprises the Silas H. Paine collection purchased in 1891 and the James Warrington Collection purchased in 1899, through the munificence of Thomas Duncan, a Trustee, 1888-1891. Since purchase of the original collection many books have been added through the donations of the late Waldo Selden Pratt. The Silas H. Paine collection "contains over 5000 titles: of these 2000 are English Church collections, 1100 American, 1600 sacred poetry... The section on Hymnology contains every book on that subject in the English language that Mr Paine ever heard of, whether published in England or America. It was the opinion of the collector that no library in America contained half as many. Among the rare books in the collection, and the oldest, is a first edition of Tate and Brady of 1696, and Sternhold and Hopkins, 1594. In addition to the books, an index has been made of first lines of hymns contained in 116 American hymn books. Each first line is printed upon a separate card, giving the date and catalogue number of the book containing it, and on the back of the card is a history of the hymn. This index contains 50,000 first lines."

(Geer - Hartford Theological Seminary, 1834-1934, p. 187)

There is also a religious denomination list but this is not up-to-date. On

4 May 1891

Rev Graham Taylor, D.D.

Dear Sir:

The subject of purchasing a large number of books on Hymns, Hymn writers and music was brought to my attention by Mr Morris our Treasurer and has been fully explained to me by Prof Pratt and in part by you, and from such statements I believe it would be of great advantage to the Seminary to have the collection and I am willing that such part of the \$5,000 as I gave to the Seminary should be used in the purchasing of these books as is deemed best - leaving it in the hands of the proper parties to carry this out.

Yours truly
Thomas Duncan

The Treasurer's report, 1891-1892, states that \$3,000 was paid for this collection and the Librarian reported that out of 6,003 books added, 4,765 were from the Paine Hymnological Collection.

Nov 20, 1890

Rev. C.D. Hartranft, D.D.

Dear Sir:

The collection has been very greatly increased in value by the work - for instance all the annotations contained in the collection at Drew Seminary made by Daniel Sedgwick of London and David Creamer of Baltimore - two of the best experts in hymnology, have been copied and are either in my copies of the same books or ready to go in. I have added between 300 and 400 volumes to the collection and some of them rare ones that I had never before been able to find. Much has been done in ascertaining the names of authors and compilers and dates of editions...I have also hired more work done. I have well under way an index of first lines of all American Hymn books in the collection. No such index has so far as I know ever been undertaken- and it ought to be valuable because it will show the date when each hymn first appeared in this country - the book in which it first appeared - the reputed author and the real author...If you get this collection you will have the best one in this country now and no one will ever have a better...It will go into your shelves for use and reference in its present condition and it can be and ought to be made much better. This work ought to be done under my supervision - but I know the books. Your building will not be ready for a year- during that time the work planned ought to be pushed on and as nearly completed as possible. Such books as come into market should be bought...\$2,000 was a low price for the collection as it was when you saw it...I don't want any pay for my own work - that has been done and will be done - for love of it but you ought to appropriate an additional sum to cover the additional work...You set apart the original sum of \$2,000 and when the books are delivered pay it to me with its income from now until then. Let this pay for the collection as it now is. Then you authorize me to buy books and hire work, up to any amount you may fix - an itemized account of expenditures to be rendered you...If as to the first item you prefer to pay the original sum now, or at any time previous to delivery, you can of course do so. This date is to be the dividing line...

Yours

Silas H. Paine.

April 29, 1891

Dear Prof. Pratt:

...I will make you two proposals - 1st you can take everything just as it stands now for \$2,500 - or 2nd, I will go on with the work I am now doing until your building is ready, which I understand will be in about a year - and deliver the whole thing as it stands then for \$3,000. In either case the books to be boxed by me and put on board cars here - free of charge to you. In case the latter proposition is accepted you can take your option of paying the money now and taking a bill of sale of the books, making them your property or paying the sum when the books are delivered...In case the latter is accepted the number of books about 4,500 will not be greatly increased by new purchases... Time will be spent on gathering information as to date of publication, author and compiler, enlarging and completing scrap-books, but mostly in perfecting the index of first lines...I have much pride in this collection. I am sure it excels any collection in this country and I want it to go to you in such shape that it will always be the best in the country...The intention has been to put in complete books - perhaps there are 20 rare books that are imperfect; not intended to have duplicates - sometimes several editions of the same book."

With best wishes

Yours

Silas H. Paine

"Prof. F.M.Bird had gathered the most complete hymnological library in this country and Mr. Daniel Sedgwick did likewise in England. Lists were sent to second-hand booksellers in all parts of the world. One of the largest additions to my collection was through this source. Other books were found in dusty corners of second-hand book stores, (and) among the duplicates in libraries. There was, in the basement of the old South Church in Boston, one of the darkest, most unfrequented passages of that literary catacomb, a row of shelves filled with hymn-books, from which I one day shook the accumulated dust. With a candle in one hand, the greater part of two days was spent in exploration, and perhaps 50 books rewarded the search. In another cellar there were several large bins, full of hymn books, and I am sure that I was never so long upon my knees at any one time before, as when I examined those books... The humble owner of this bookstore was Daniel C. Colesworthy, a writer of hymns.

"Probably the most interesting books to an American are those which have been used in the churches of our own land. The book brought over by the Pilgrims and used for the first 20 years of their life, bore the title, "Book of Psalmes. Englished both in Prose and Metre. With annotations opening the words and sentences. By Henry Ainsworth. Amsterdam 1612." The English edition of the "Bay Psalm Book" 1741 is also there. A very rare book is the "Psalms, Hymns and Spiritual Songs" of Thomas Prince, Boston, 1758. There is also Joel Barlow's improvement of Watts' "Psalms#... Mr. A.D.F. Randolph, the eminent New York bookseller had been hunting for many years for hymn books published in the South during the war. He had learned of none... Three such books were published then, and two of them are in this collection... Among the rare English books in the collection are: Sternhold and Hopkins. 1594, the oldest in the collection; the first edition of

the first edition of "Tate and Brady" 1696, and the first complete edition published two years later; the "Sion's Songs" of John Bertridge, 1785, which a London collector tried to sell me for 20 shillings as "the only copy in London" which I fished out of a heap in a back storeroom in Cincinnati for ten cents...

"The collection includes 20 volumes of "Scrap Books" containing sacred poetry and articles pertaining to hymnology, gleaned from the periodicals of this country and Great Britain from 1740 to the present year. These volumes average 400 pages and are indexed. To procure material for these a set of the London Magazine, 1740-1800 was purchased; as well as Universal Magazine, 80 vols., of Methodist Magazine, a complete set of the Arminian Magazine published by the Wesleys and 30 vols. of Evangelical Magazine..."

Silas H. Paine

(From the Hartford Seminary Record, v.2 pp.112-118)

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1951

Warrington Hymnals Uncovered at Seminary

About 75 years ago, a scholarly Philadelphia accountant, James Warrington, began collecting old hymnals from England and America.

Yet, since at that time few people were interested in American music written before 1825, his work went unnoticed and unrewarded except for the personal pleasure that it gave Warrington himself.

Lately, however, interest in such early music has greatly revived. Musicologists, including Mr. and Mrs. Irving Lowens of Washington, D. C., have been searching archives of libraries throughout the country for dusty volumes once discarded as having served their purpose, but now considered gold mines of exquisite music.

IN THEIR wide-ranging explorations, the Lowens exhausted such treasure troves as the Library of Congress in Washington and the collections at Union Theological Seminary in New York City. But they also heard rumors of a fabulous collection supposedly in the Case Memorial Library at the Hartford Seminary Foundation.

On the odd chance that this heralded collection might answer many of their questions, the Lowens made a trip up to Hartford and uncovered here the Warrington collection.

It had found its home at the Case Memorial Library due to the efforts of the late Waldo S. Pratt, professor of Sacred Music at the Seminary, and through the financial assistance of Thomas Duncan, a member of the Board of Trustees.



HYMNS from early English and American hymnals, part of the fabulous new Warrington collection at the Hartford Seminary Foundation, are examined by Mr. and Mrs. Irving Lowens of Washington, D. C., center and right, who are experts in the field. Miss Elizabeth deW. Root, the Foundation archivist, left, is now cataloguing the new discoveries.

THE COLLECTION is at the moment uncatalogued. Many books are in need of repair, and greater care must be taken in storing them if their value is to be preserved.

This takes money — not yet available — but Miss Elizabeth deW. Root, the Foundation's archivist, is now at least starting on a rough catalog of the treasures.

It is hoped that some means will be found to protect the Warrington treasures and make them

available for the enrichment of American musical culture.

Mr. Lowens will be speaking

Jan. 12 before a meeting of the American Guild of Organists at Grace Lutheran Church at 8 p. m. His talk, entitled "Early American Psalmody: Past Heritage and Future Prospect," will be illustrated with examples by the Grace Lutheran Church Choir. It will be open to the public.

WARRINGTON HYMNOLOGICAL COLLECTION

It was sometime between the years 1922 and 1926 that I first heard of the Warrington collection and its mysterious where-abouts. It intrigued me so much that I looked it up in the Seminary Scrapbooks. The mere mention of the word "Warrington" brought on a "hush-hush" signal from the librarian. Under Prof. Waldo S. Pratt and through the munificence of Thomas Duncan, a member of the Board of Trustees, the library acquired two of the largest hymnological collections - that of Silas H. Paine and James Warrington. The latter was purchased in 1899 and remained hidden until the library moved into Avery Hall in 1926. It consisted of 8,000 titles of hymns, sacred music and Psalmody, particularly American Psalmody, and was bought for \$5,000 as a supplement to the collection already in the library. Thomas Duncan gave \$1,570 and professors and friends gave the balance. The terms of the sale was that Mr Warrington would have the use of them for five years, and at the end of that period would surrender them. This he refused to do, and the Seminary removed the collection from Warrington's rooms in Philadelphia and secreted them somewhere. A law suit then followed. Warrington claimed that furniture, personal letters and book-keeping accounts were taken, and the rooms turned upside-down and material taken that did not belong to the Seminary. At that time I thought that Warrington sounded like a queer person. When it was time to unpack this collection I kept finding book-keeping accounts and personal material and I began to see that perhaps he was right, and that was why it was "hush-hush" material!

The law suit was finally settled and the seminary received the right to have them, and a deed of gift from the donor was made out August 9, 1909, turning the collection over to the Seminary. This deed was made out by those who had contributed to the purchase. At this time Prof Pratt said: "I hope that when this collection is incorporated into the library it will prove that it has real value as a supplement of the collection which we already have."

The books were then packed,hidden, and not unpacked until the library moved to the present campus, sometime after 1926. They were then arranged alphabetically on the wooden bookcases in the eastern end of the large basement room. There were hundreds and hundreds of them, and no listing of these books could be found. There were books not dealing with music but with English literature; there were hymn books of all shapes and sizes; magazine articles on music, stapled to wooden boards; hymns arranged by tunes, by metre, and by author, in large pamphlet boxes; there were boxes containing cards giving author and title, but nothing to indicate that they were the entries of the Warrington Collection. In folders concerning author, hymn etc I found more cards and placed them in card file drawers. Because of lack of library help these books were slowly added to the hymnology collection in the main catalogue cases, and the cards were kept in a separate card file.

According to the President's report for 1900-1901 "there is in process of being added to our unique hymnological library the remarkable Warrington collection of books and manuscripts upon the history of American Church Music, the purchase of which was undertaken by Prof Waldo S. Pratt and Alfred Perry, the librarian in 1899 with the aid of friends of the Institution." We did not know the value of this collection until Dr Allen P. Britton of the University of Michigan visited us one year. He was making a study of 18th century American tune books, and found it necessary to visit a large number of libraries to establish locations of some books. There was a great curiosity among workers in this field as to where the Warrington collection was located, or whether it had been dispersed after Warrington's death. He reported that he had found what seemed to be the largest bulk of the Warrington collection at the Case Memorial Library in Hartford.

In 1951 Mr and Mrs Irving Lowens of Washington, D.C., after studying the holdings at the Library of Congress found it necessary to visit New England libraries to complete their survey of early American tune books. Their time was limited but

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managed to eke out ~~out~~ enough time to pay a visit to the Case Memorial Library to examine five titles. They thought they could do that in a few hours but miscalculated.

"We soon discovered that it would require not hours, but months...Our specific mission was almost forgotten...At one time or another every researcher has undoubtedly experienced difficulty in finding the materials he has come to see. It is always these items ...that are in the process of being catalogued, recatalogued etc ...We were not therefore particularly alarmed when a careful check of the library catalog failed to disclose more than one of the five titles...After a double check by the reference librarian...we were guided to what turned out to be the Warrington collection and were turned loose among its treasures, an experience and an adventure we shall long remember"

Between the years 1926 and 1951 many changes took place in the basement room. The books on the wooden bookcases were moved to other parts of the basement and the bookcases taken down. The Warrington books were all moved from their alphabetical arrangement to a dark corner of that room. It was to this corner that the Lowens were guided.

"The collection is located in a cellar which was obviously not designed for the convenience of either librarian or research scholar; one of the really essential prerequisites for the use of books, that of light by which to read, was sadly lacking...Extension cords were obtained and hung so that we could begin a search which turned out to be something in the nature of an archaeological expedition. The books are shelved in widely scattered sections...completely uncatalogued...in no order...We managed to locate four of the five titles... Case Memorial Librar must be ranked as one of the most important centers of research materials for the study of early American music in the country...Out of 75 titles in Case Memorial Library, Union Theological Seminary had 19, and the Library of Congress, 39..." (I. Lowens-The Warrington Collection. Hartford Seminary Bulletin, Jan 1952, pp. 29-38)

"SPOOK" COLLECTION

This collection consists of about 450 volumes, dealing with esoteric phenomena, including all fairy tales, folk-lore, horror tales, ghost stories, and all books of the general subject of unusual productions of the human mind. Dr Macdonald collected these books over a long period of time, and they were of the highest importance in giving a basis of reality to his studies in Muslim magic and esoteric phenomena generally.

He believed that all these unusual phenomena were products of the human mind and not produced by supernatural beings. That was why he did not believe in divine inspiration in the ordinary usage of the term. Things usually ascribed to divine inspiration were the results of divine blessings, manifesting themselves in the extra-ordinary unusual human insights. He did not believe, for instance, in the resurrection of the physical body in physical form, but in the after life in spiritual form.

Mrs Macdonald experienced with automatic writing which was kept up for a while and some interesting and quite certain results were reached. They received no evidence of action on the part of departed spirits and Mrs Macdonald finally stated that the writing personality was her dream self. As Prof. Macdonald says in his Autobiography: "These experiences formed so large a part of my life and clarified so greatly my study and writing in Muslim esoterics that I thought it right to add this statement here. For Hartmann in his partial translation of al-Qushairi's Risala said it was my grosser verdienst that I had brought out the reality of those phenomena at least for al-Ghazzālī himself and his fellow Sufi."

He experimented with thought transferences and dreams, and knowing this he was able to understand the things that Muhammad experienced. When his book Religious Attitudes and Life in Islam was published in 1909, the Nation stated

that Dr Macdonald's object was to describe the methods by which relations with the supernatural are maintained through prophets, diviners, magic, djinn, dreams and saints. He has collected a large mass of material illustrating Moslem opinions concerning the messages brought to men from the other world in sleep and by djinn, and the excellent feature was the exposition of Moslem philosophical explanations of the phenomena of prophecy and dreams. His point is that the soul is potentially a spiritual essence, ordinarily restrained by the body, through which it works; it is possible that it may become free from the bodily senses in which case it will attain to the apprehension of reality and to the vision of the future."

"His Development of Muslim Theology draws attention to the points of resemblance in psychical research between mediaeval Mohammedan experiences and theories and modern records of trance states. One of the most brilliant chapters is the one dealing with the Oriental attitude towards the 'supernatural'."

Prof C.J. Ducasse, Professor of Philosophy at Brown University, wrote an article on this collection which appeared in the December 1952 issue of the HSF Bulletin. He ends his article with this statement:

"Case Memorial Library is fortunate indeed to possess now this interesting collection, which may well prove of as much service to other scholars as it was to Professor Macdonald in interpreting realistically some of the most puzzling facts of the psychology of ecstasies and of the history of religious experience."

Library One of Nation's Largest

THE HARTFORD COURANT: Saturday, October 26, 1968



Avery Hall Houses the Library

By ANN EICHINGER

The Hartford Seminary Foundation sits on its 35-acre campus on Elizabeth St.—a shady campus with the look of an old English university.

But the looks may be deceiving. Underneath those ivy-covered, Gothic walls is one of the finest, most up-to-date theological libraries in the United States.

In September the Seminary plugged its Case Memorial Library into a teletype network for inter-library loan materials. Students in Trinity College, Yale, Wesleyan University, the University of Connecticut and Connecticut College can now obtain books for research from the Seminary library quickly and efficiently. The system is also connected to the State Library.

The collection these students now have before them has features envied by many a larger institution of higher learning. Last week, the Rev. Duncan Brockway, librarian, sat in front of the diamond-shaped, leaded windows in his office and described the distinctive faces of his library.

In July, they acquired their 200,000th volume—quite an accomplishment for a school that had 2,200 volumes in 1835.

"We also subscribe to about 1,075 periodicals, which is a

large number for a theological library. We have about 2,000 periodicals that have stopped publication and in some cases we have the most complete run of the publications," Brockway said.

Brockway pulled from a shelf behind him a copy of the library's annual report to the Seminary Board of Trustees and pointed to page five. The report listed the subjects in which according to the Directory of Subject Strengths in Connecticut Libraries, the Case Library is first in the state, excluding the Yale library holdings.

The list was long—Bible, Christian doctrinal theology, Christian social and ecclesiastical theology, history and geography of the Christian church, Italian, Romanian and other languages and something classified as "other religions and comparative religions."

The library is first in Hartford county in anthropological and biological sciences, the history of modern Africa, psychology and the social sciences. The librarian said these and other fields are often allied subjects for the study of theology and ministerial training.

The seminary library ranks behind only Union Theological Seminary in New York, the Harvard Divinity School, the Yale Divinity School, and the Princeton Theological Seminary.

Someday, the Rev. Mr. Brockway hopes to surpass his alma mater, Princeton Theological Seminary—in the total number of volumes.

The 200,000 volumes are there for the students to use. But a large part of the Case Memorial Library collection is housed behind closed doors and in locked cabinets.

The Rev. Mr. Brockway is proud of the rare book collection behind the doors of the Richardson and Macdonald rooms in Avery Hall.

"We have a strong collection of Islamic material written in Arabic from the private library of Duncan Black Macdonald," said the Rev. Mr. Brockway, who was named librarian in 1966.

Among the rare books are some 1,200 manuscripts of all types and descriptions, including one of the largest collections of Armenian manuscripts. A number of Syriac (a form of Aramic spoken by Eastern Christian communities) and Persian manuscripts are also in the collection.

Part of their value, the Rev. Mr. Brockway said, is in the way they are constructed, some because their authors included little bits of local history as they composed. Some dealt with church and religion matters and church organization.

He admits that the average student doesn't really have a reading command of Syriac nowadays.

But there have been scholars who contacted his office and asked to examine the documents which the Rev. Mr. Brockway values at between \$250,000 and \$300,000.

Many of the works have not been translated and many are still uncatalogued. The seminary doesn't really know exactly what it has in those documents, papers and ancient scrolls.

Deep in the archives lies a proclamation of Queen Elizabeth I and one of King Charles I, complete with their ornate, official seals, written in Gothic lettering and in Latin.

"No one has translated them yet," the Rev. Mr. Brockway said. "They've been there for quite a while."

Now a full-time archivist, Nafi Donat, is on the staff and is beginning to catalogue the documents. Donat is a Turkish citizen who speaks Arabic and so far he has catalogued 28,108 pieces.

"On the basis of that," the Rev. Mr. Brockway said pointing to the third floor room above his head where the archives are housed, "there must be some 500,000 pieces up there."

There are also some 70,000 unbound pamphlets in the Case Memorial library, the Rev. Mr. Brockway estimated. He has his own collection of unbound pamphlets, all book catalogues, on the shelves to his left in the small office. He began the collection while serving as order

librarian at Princeton from 1958-62 and he now estimates there are some 3,000 copies, some bound, some 60-years-old, on those shelves.

The office is filled to the ceiling with books. On one wall is an old desk with a glass cabinet crammed with old books on top, a desk that was moved into his office when the reading room was redecorated.

"That's supposed to be the library of a theology student who died in 1805 or 1806," he said. "But there are some books in there published after that date, so we don't really know."

The library is crowded now

and the crowding will be worse in the future. Many private collections are left to Case Memorial Library and other books are purchased by the librarian.

"In another year, I won't have room to put another book on the shelf," he said. "And our staff is full. We don't have room to put another desk."

The library building, built in

1926, will be enlarged, the librarian explained. A two-story addition will be put on the structure to house the administrative offices, the circulation department and a few others and there will be an addition to the stacks, he said.

Special display areas will also be included to house the special collections of the library—including one of the largest collections of the Arabian Nights outside of the British Museum. There will be special display cases and rooms with temperature and humidity controlled for the more delicate of rare books.

Then the rare and beautiful

objects, like 90 books made and hand-lettered before the 1500's, and a leaf of the Gutenberg Bible, the first book printed with moveable type rather than hand lettered, will come out of hiding.